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Britain expels 10 Russian diplomat spies

By PETER HARVEY and PATRICK KEATLEY

Britain is to expel 90 Soviet diplomats who have been engaged in active espionage. The Foreign Office announced this last night. Another 15 Soviet diplomats at present overseas will not be allowed to return to this country. Many of these men, it is alleged, are suspected of involvement in planning sabotage. The expulsion order—affecting about a fifth of the 550 diplomats in—unprecedented in size and scope. It follows months of investigation by intelligence services, and the defection of a top KGB officer from the Soviet Embassy in London.

The KGB man, who had the rank of major, proved to be the catalyst for the "operation against Soviet espionage. He gave the security services a massive breakdown of his country's espionage apparatus in Britain, and also supplied details of plans for infiltration of agents for the purposes of sabotage," the Foreign Office said.

The headquarters for the Soviet spy network in Britain is believed to have been the large and newly-built trade delegation building in Highgate, North London. More than 380 Soviet officials usually work from the building. In the opinion of Mr Heath, and the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, this crisis over diplomatic espionage by Soviet officials is so serious that the British Government cannot enter into preparations for the European Security Conference proposed by the Soviet Union until it is resolved. They have told the Russian Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko, this in a curt message sent to Moscow last night.

Mr Heath and Sir Alec have been appalled by the revelation that more than 20 per cent of the Soviet diplomats stationed here are actually fully-fledged professional spies—the products of training schools in the USSR. They have told Mr Gromyko that this, more than any other factor, imposes the greatest strain on good relations between Britain and the Soviet Union.

Mr Heath has been particularly angered to learn that two personal letters from Sir Alec to Mr Gromyko, couched in the most restrained, courteous terms, have remained unanswered although the first went on December 3, last year, and the second on August 4. Paradoxically, preparations for the visit to Moscow by Sir Alec, planned for early next year, on the basis that this visit could perhaps inaugurate a new era of better Anglo-Soviet relations, provided one spy situation is dealt with once and for all.

At the same time, the Foreign Office is braced for the possibility of reprisal expulsions against the staff of the British Embassy in Moscow. There are 78 altogether, of whom 40 are accredited as diplomats. The terms of the expulsion of the Soviet diplomats in London were explained in a terse, toughly-worded aide-memoire which was handed to the Soviet charge here, Mr Ippolitov, when he was summoned to the Foreign Office yesterday by Sir Denis Greenhill, head of the Diplomatic Service. The 90 diplomats—most from the embassy but some working for the trade delegation and other organisations in London—have been given two weeks to leave Britain. From now on, the aide-memoire said, "the numbers of Soviet officials in the various categories... will be limited to the level at which they will stand after the withdrawal of the persons referred to (and) if a Soviet official is required to leave the country in future as a result of his engaging in intelligence activities, the ceiling in that category will be reduced by one."

(Among the Soviet organisations with sizeable staffs in London are the airline Aeroflot, the Government Wood Delegation, the Moscow Narodny Bank, and Intourist. Last night the Foreign Office would not comment on how many employees of these firms were affected by either the expulsion order or the warnings.)

The aide-memoire also stressed that, as part of the clearing operation, the re-entry visas of certain Soviet officials now overseas were no longer valid. Two other major points made during yesterday's meeting between the Soviet charge and Sir Denis were:

- Whitehall has refused visas to a number of officials nominated to posts in Britain during the past year by the Soviet Government "on account of their previous activities."
- The number of Soviet officials already in Britain—"and the proportion of them engaged in intelligence work"—has been causing "grave concern" for some time.

A lengthy—and equally strong—Foreign Office statement recalled that the size of the Soviet Embassy was limited in November 1968 "but the numbers in other categories continued to grow. The total is now over 550, which is higher than the comparable figure for Soviet officials appointed to any other Western country, including the United States."

The statement said that in the past several Soviet officials had been withdrawn at the request of the Foreign Office "after having been detected in intelligence activities" others have left the country of their own accord after being so detected before their withdrawal could be requested.

In addition, the Foreign Office said, "a number of Soviet officials have applied to come to Britain in various capacities, but have been refused visas because they are known to be intelligence officers."

The Foreign Office and the security services became alarmed at the steady growth in Soviet diplomatic representation early in 1970. During that year, visas were refused to at least six Soviet officials assigned to this country because security believed the men were coming here for nothing but commercial and military espionage.

In letters to Mr Gromyko last year, Sir Alec said that most of the men had been appointed to the Soviet trade delegation, but others were going to apparently legitimate jobs with the embassy and Soviet business organisations. One man, A. P. Saltonov, applied for a visa for Britain in 1970, but was refused entry after security warned the Foreign Office that he had organised espionage rings between 1962 and 1966 when he worked with the trade delegation.



Above: The labour attaché, Mr Igor Klinov, leaving the Russian Embassy in London last night with suitcases packed in the back of the car. Below: the London offices of the Russian Timber Agency, one of the firms named in the Foreign Office statement



Army may return machine gun fire

The British Army's standing instructions on when to open fire in Northern Ireland, which are issued to soldiers as a restricted "yellow card," are likely to be amended shortly to allow troops to take more effective action against civilian machine gunners—possibly by returning machine gun fire.

The frequency of machine-gun attacks in Belfast and Londonderry has risen alarmingly in recent weeks, and it is felt that the present instructions to soldiers limit their effectiveness in dealing with the attacks.

The amendment most likely to be introduced is believed to be the rule that troops must only fire "aimed single shots at gunners. This rule, number 3 (a) on the card which all troops are supposed to carry with them and learn by heart, together with rule 3 (b) ("Do not fire more rounds than is absolutely necessary to achieve your aim") effectively prevents the use of machine-guns.

This has been the case for two years during which troops have been deployed on active service in Ulster in spite of the fact that a large number of soldiers carry Stirling nine millimetre sub-machine-guns instead of self-loading rifles, and that armoured cars are equipped with Browning .45 machine-guns.

These weapons are at present only used to fire single shots as well as machine-guns. The army's recently appointed Commander of Land Forces in Northern Ireland, Major-General Robert Ford, gave a hint of an impending change in the standing order yesterday. He said "Terrorists are using an increasing number of automatic weapons and these will be countered by the necessary force."

In the past week, he said, the number of attacks during which automatic weapons had been used had doubled. He had issued new orders yesterday morning which, he was confident, would deal with this newly evolving threat, but he declined to give details. Any amendments to the yellow card would have to be sanctioned by his author, the GOC, General Sir Harry Tuzo.

The IRA he said yesterday, would eventually become demoralised as the direct result of the supreme intelligence effort being made at army headquarters. They would soon no longer know who, among their own ranks, was a friend and who was a foe. Because of this "the security forces are beginning to beat the terrorists."

General Ford's message, which has been coupled with a strong appeal for more recruits for the expanding Ulster Defence Regiment, is of course, an admitted part of the propaganda campaign that forms so large a part of any army's attempt to win a counter guerrilla war. The difference, so far, as the army sees it, is that its propaganda is true, while that of the IRA is not—apart from the fact that it is very unlikely that they will go, he said.

Other Ulster news, back page

Separate talks with Irish PMs

Mr Heath is to have separate meetings with the Northern Ireland Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic in addition to the tripartite talks scheduled to begin at Chequers on Monday.

This was announced in Whitehall yesterday after Mr Heath had received assurances from the two leaders. It is now agreed that Mr Faulkner will dine at Chequers tomorrow night and that Mr Lynch will see Mr Heath early on Monday morning.

The tripartite talks will begin later on Monday morning, and are expected to continue until about 6.30 p.m., when both Mr Heath's visitors will return to London for the night. They will return to Chequers in the morning to resume the talks. It appears that the three leaders will conduct their conversations with only one senior official present from each Government. No other Ministers—nor even the Home Secretary, interest

Shipyard chiefs to meet union

By JOHN KERR

The first step towards achieving some basis of understanding between the unions and the Government-backed company set up to operate the Govan and Linthouse yards of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders was made yesterday by Mr Dan McGarvey, joint president of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

Mr McGarvey arranged a meeting in Glasgow on Wednesday with Mr Hugh Stenhouse, chairman, and Mr Archibald Gilchrist, managing director, who form the embryo board of Govan Shipbuilders Ltd. He will discuss the UCS crisis with local members of the confederation, representatives of the Scottish TUC, and the UCS shop stewards before the meeting. Mr Jack Jones, the general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, is also expected to take part in the talks.

Mr McGarvey will be accompanied by the confederation's secretary, Mr Jack Service, at Wednesday's meeting. A meeting to the Govan Yard by 5,000 workers yesterday overwhelmingly endorsed the shop stewards' policy of non-cooperation with the new company. It appears that the confederation hopes to act in a conciliatory role. The initiative in the campaign against the Government's plans to run down the industry on the Upper Clyde has so far been firmly held by the local shop stewards, led by Mr James Airlie and Mr James Reid.

Their reaction to the announcement of the new company on Wednesday was to close the gates of the yards and tell Mr Stenhouse and Mr Gilchrist that they would not be allowed into the offices for board meetings. They took this stage further yesterday when they announced that they would hold the next meeting of their coordinating committee in the Linthouse boardroom on Tuesday.

Mr Reid also said the committee would not be prepared to meet Mr Stenhouse and Mr Gilchrist for discussions that related only to Govan and Linthouse. Mr Stenhouse said that he welcomed the confederation's invitation to the talks. He had postponed a business trip to Australia for three days to meet the unions, and he looked forward to discussing with them the future of the Govan and Linthouse yards. "I do not promise anything but I am delighted to talk and to listen."

Leader comment page 10
No salvation on the Clyde, page 11

Why the One-11 crashed

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Air Correspondent

The engines of the One-Eleven airliner which crashed on to an autobahn in Hamburg early this month killing 21 passengers were being injected with kerosene instead of water. This is the main conclusion of the West German Government's preliminary investigation and has been made public to prevent similar accidents.

It is common practice to inject specially purified water into the airflow of jet engines to cool them and thereby increase thrust. The Pan International One-Eleven, with a full load of 100 passengers, intended to make a "wet" take-off from Hamburg on the day of the accident.

But the containers it had brought from Düsseldorf—unlabelled—were in fact filled partially with kerosene. This was pumped into the aircraft's system before take-off and when the captain opened the throttles his two engines, far from being cooled, were superheated.

This caused critical internal damage and a loss of thrust which allowed the airliner to sag back to the ground soon after leaving the runway. Still, 99 people nevertheless survived the exploding wreck.

The aircraft accident authorities have recommended that all containers used for storing water for engine injection systems should immediately be labelled, and that filler caps be checked for suitable identification markings.

Dear Fiancé

I'm counting the days now. Hope your nerves have recovered. Daddy likes you really and he'll soon get used to your long hair. Can we really have a big four-poster with curtains? Mummy says Daddy will be terribly impressed if you ask him about Selected Period Investment. It's something new from Scottish Provident and Daddy thinks he's the only one who knows about it. She says it's an endowment with no fixed maturity date. So, if you desperately need cash, it's there. Easy to get at. Oh, and you get bonuses too. Must dash, Mummy's standing me lunch. See you Friday. Don't roar up the drive, Daddy doesn't know you've got a Lotus yet. All my love, Angela.

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8 Overseas 2, 3
12 Sport 15-17
18 Travel 17
20 Words 14-17

ified—14



Mr Ippolitov who was called to the Foreign Office yesterday.

Rock group say China invited them

By OLIVER PRITCHETT

MORE RAFFLING than either Chairman Mao's health or ping-pong diplomacy is the invitation to a rock 'n' roll group to tour China.

The Rock and Roll All Stars come from Clapham, Battersea, and Wandsworth, London. They play in the Bill Haley-Fats Domino style of the 1950s. The invitation to tour for two weeks was made by Chinese trade officials when the group was playing in Ostend. Mr Max Needham, the group's manager, said yesterday that he had been "absolutely stunned."

They had been comparatively short hair styles. Tony Curtis at the front, DA at the back, and lots of "grace"—had had something to do with it. Today Roy drage of the 1950s are also worn by the group—"I keep telling them they'll have to go to Burton's for a Red Guard uniform."

The All Stars began playing in public-houses about a year ago for £30 a night. Recently they graduated to the colleges circuit, playing at students' unions for example. They have also recorded one track of an LP and have made one single—"Baby Can You Feel It?" and "It Keeps Raining."

On tour in January they will, Mr Needham said, visit six cities. They had been offered £4,000, half payable in Chinese currency and half in any currency of their choice (they have asked for Deutschmarks).

OVERSEAS NEWS

Nixon demands basic reorganisation of monetary system

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, September 24

President Nixon has called for a "basic reform" of the international monetary system as a primary condition for removing the 10 per cent surcharge on imports. He told the Detroit Economic Club last night that the old monetary system which originated a quarter of a century ago at Bretton Woods was "crisis prone" and could not be patched up. Once a new monetary system was established, removal of capital export controls would be considered.

In an hour-long session with business and labour leaders, the President called repeatedly for other nations to remove trade barriers and said the question of European countries sharing a greater part of the defence burden was under discussion. Though he did not spell out the precise conditions for removal of the surcharge, there appears to be a growing realisation within the Administration that it will have to outline its new financial policy in more detail if the forthcoming meeting of the International Monetary Fund is to be at all productive.

On the domestic front, Mr Nixon made a strong pitch for

the importance of profits in a healthy economy, indicating that the second phase of the wage-price freeze is likely to leave this sector of the economy severely alone. When wages and prices are controlled, he argued, there is automatically some control on profits.

When a steel labour leader interrupted him at this point to ask whether the freeze ought not to apply to exorbitant profits being made in the drug and finance industries, the President replied coolly that it was in the interest of labour leaders to deal with profitable corporations. Nixon added for good measure that he was against "penalising" a company that makes a profit, saying: "I don't think that is good for America."

The fairness of a continued freeze on wages if profits are left uncontrolled is almost certain to be the major political flashpoint after the first phase of the freeze expires on November 15. Already rank-and-file union members who at first applauded the new economic measures, are becoming restive. A nationwide survey published by the "New York Times" today shows increasing dissatis-

faction with the equity of the freeze. "There is no sense cutting my throat if they don't cut everybody's," said an assembly piece-worker in Michigan, and in Eastern Kentucky a 55-year-old coal miner commented: "It's us, it's us they are always chomping so that the rich folks can stay fat."

If the Administration continues to keep its own counsel, it risks continuing to plague the International Monetary Fund. Officials said today that the report by the Japanese Kyodo agency that the IMF proposed a general realignment of currencies, including a 5 per cent devaluation of the US dollar, a 15 per cent revaluation of the yen, a 12 per cent revaluation of the mark and a 7 per cent revaluation of the pound, were "purely mathematical projections."

IMF sources acknowledged, however, that Mr Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, had suggested several weeks ago a variety of possible combinations of new fixed currency rates. These, however, were based on financial and economic estimates rather than on political feasibility, the sources said.

Senator Fred Harris of Oklahoma announced his candidacy today for the Democratic nomination to the presidency. Although a handful of putative candidates are running hard only Senator McGovern of South Dakota and now Senator Harris have formally declared themselves. The former Vice-President, Hubert H. Humphrey, who was defeated narrowly by Mr Nixon in 1968, took an appreciable step nearer to declaring himself in an interview with the "New York Times" yesterday.

Senator Harris is not a nationally known figure, in spite of having been the Democratic national chairman. He is 49, a husband, and liberal in both foreign and domestic affairs. He comes from a poor family, is married to a Comanche, and claims to be a populist. He has been a member of the House of Representatives since 1964. It is a populist that he will campaign.

Harris's chances of winning even his party's nomination are slim. He is a big, bald, friendly man with wide open and packed with runners, none of whom is regarded as outstanding. At least Senator Harris, by formally entering the race, is able to receive greater

Senator Harris joins the race

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, September 24

national exposure. He indicated today that he would enter the primaries in Florida, New Mexico, and California. He might well refrain from entering those in the home States of active presidential candidates.

Even New Hampshire, which holds the first of the primaries, Harris regards as being too early to enter. He was dubious about going into it, it seems unlikely that Senator Harris will dispose of large campaign funds and this in itself might set a limit to the number of primaries he enters.

In no State, he is ready to admit, are many of the party's leaders behind him. The Democratic candidate who is closest in political philosophy to Harris is McGovern, or possibly New York's mayor, John Lindsay, if one can count him a runner. So the only two serious Democratic candidates come from the same drawer and

their campaigns will inevitably be somewhat cut-throat.

Senator Humphrey told the "New York Times" today that he would "really put a few of my chips on the line between now and the end of the year." He made it clear that he had already half made up his mind to run. If he does, he intends not to contest the early primaries. But he might get into the act in the spring rather than waiting until the California primary in June.

The chief loser from Senator Harris's formal entry into the race would be Senator Muskie of Maine, whose popularity with labour and whose middle of the road liberal views, parallel Humphrey's.

Although Mr Muskie has still not formally declared his candidacy, he is widely regarded as being well out in front of the



Senator Fred Harris

Brezhnev puzzles Yugoslav hosts

From Jonathan Steele

Belgrade, September 24. President Tito and Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party leader, spent today at the President's hunting lodge, north-west of Belgrade, a formula for improved cooperation between the two countries.

News that they were at the lodge, at Karadjordjevic, 100 miles from the capital, came after a confusing series of rumours that they were there had been cancelled because Mr Brezhnev was feeling unwell.

The reported alteration immediately aroused speculation that the task of finding an agreed statement to issue at the end of Mr Brezhnev's first visit here for five years was proving trickier than expected.

The Yugoslav side is thought to be pressing hard for some thing more than a communiqué. It would like a new declaration of Soviet policy towards Yugoslavia and the Balkans in general to update the two declarations and in the light of Mr Brezhnev's visit in 1967. Observers here do not expect that the Soviet leader will go back on those declarations.

His speech at a workers' meeting on Thursday was favourably received today. It made more than a dozen noises: the further strengthening of cooperation between the two parties and countries must be based on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect, the choice of concrete forms of social relations was an internal matter for each party, the aim of his visit was to eliminate everything that aggravates relations between the two countries, and so on. But there were ambiguities in both in this speech and in the toast the day before which the Yugoslav side hoped to have clarified by the end of today's talks.

When Mr Brezhnev said "We firmly protect the interests of socialism from all its enemies" was this the doctrine of limited sovereignty or was it a warning that the back door? When he said that "in contemporary conditions" the actions of imperialism should be countered by "an active and coordinated policy of socialist states," was he unwilling to recognise Yugoslavia's non-alignment?

Above all, the Yugoslav would like a clear statement of Soviet interest in détente in the Balkans. President Tito, as indicated in his toast to Wednesday, insists that per in Europe is indivisible. So Mr Brezhnev has been silent on this.

Chinese puzzle continues

From LEE LESCAZE

Hongkong, September 24

China's military flights are still largely at a halt and the mysterious disappearance of the Peking's National Day parade on October 1 continues. Civilian aircraft are reported to have resumed flying after the total aviation stoppage for the day last week, but the air force remains almost completely grounded.

The disruption of aviation and the cancellation of the parade appear to be only the symptoms of an internal political crisis, and speculation continues that the central problem confronting China's leadership.

It is generally believed that a high-level meeting, probably of the Communist Party Politburo, took place at the time of the first flight ban, from September 13-15. Most political members have not appeared in public for two weeks, and they have been similarly absent from view during earlier sessions of China's most powerful body. Such sessions have usually been announced only several days after they have ended.

The absence of Chiao's military leadership is particularly striking. Neither the army chief of staff, Huang Yung-sheng, nor any of the other 10 military politburo members appeared during the 12 days after September 10. Chiu Hui-so, a deputy chief of staff and head of the general staff department, is reported to have departed for a foreign delegation last Wednesday, but other senior military men have still not made public appearances.

The Prime Minister, Mr Chou En-lai has carried out his duties undisturbed throughout the past two weeks and there is no indication that his position or his foreign policies are threatened. A Vice-Premier, Li Hsien-nien, who is generally believed to be Chou's closest subordinate in the leadership, has also made frequent public appearances.

Some speculation centres on the air force commander, Wu Fa-hsien. His career benefited greatly from the changes wrought by the Cultural Revolution and he took over command of the air force in 1968 as the upheavals began to subside. — Washington Post.

US warning to generals

From MARTIN WOOLACOTT: Saigon, September 24

The United States mission here has given a specific warning to South Vietnamese generals against taking part in any coup attempt.

Through General Cao Van Vien, the South Vietnamese Chief of Staff, the Americans have reportedly spent a day telephoning all important military commanders. The general feeling was and remains that the army is uninterested in coup making, but the Americans clearly wanted to make absolutely sure that everyone had got the message.

They were probably more worried about an unsuccessful coup attempt, further disrupting the stability which is their principal aim, than with the very remote possibility of a successful takeover.

All US troops in South Vietnam went on grey alert today as a precaution against possible Communist activity during the election period. Except for essential travel, they will remain in effect confined to their camps and barracks until after the election.

Mr Ky's aides, joined more hesitantly by members of the military, have forecast major demonstrations over the weekend in Saigon. One student leader said today: "You will see us out in force tomorrow."

Peking condemns bombing

Peking, September 24

China today reacted angrily to the latest United States bombing raids in North Vietnam and said the Nixon Administration was intensifying its war of aggression. President Nixon has said he knew in advance of the raids.

Diplomatic sources have previously indicated that China was assured at the time of the visit here of President Nixon's aide, Dr Henry Kissinger, that the US was withdrawing from Vietnam.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry said today that while talking about "ending the war in Vietnam," the Nixon Government was, in fact, constantly intensifying its war of aggression.

Of Tuesday's air strikes in North Vietnam's Quang Binh province, the Foreign Ministry said the Chinese Government and people expressed great indignation at this criminal act of US imperialism. Peking firmly supported the just stand of the North Vietnamese Government which had already condemned the United States, it added.

The Chinese Government has been closely watching moves in the US imperialist aggression against Vietnam and would support Vietnam as long as the US continued its aggression, the statement said. — Reuters.

Senate blow to sanctions

From our Correspondent: Washington, September 24

The opponents of Rhodesian sanctions have scored an important victory in the Senate's decision to defy the United Nations embargo and allow American companies to import chrome ore from Rhodesia.

The vote of 48-36, which came on an amendment tacked to the Military Procurement Bill, appeared to take both the State Department and British officials here by surprise. If accepted by the House in conference, as now seems likely, it will be the first authorised dent in sanctions since they were imposed in 1968.

The timing of the Senate's vote is regarded as particularly unfortunate in view of the fact that the British Government's negotiations with the Smith regime are approaching a critical stage. "It's just plain bad — that's all one can say," commented one official today.

The American chrome lobby, notably the Union Carbide Corporation and Fiske Mineral Company, have been working hard for some time to gain exemption from chrome imports, using the argument that sanctions have made the United States dangerously dependent on the Soviet Union for this vital strategic material. The Administration, and originally strenuously contested this point, declaring its stockpile of

chrome at more than a 2 million ton surplus, and succeeded initially in blocking legislation proposed by Senator Henry Byrd, junior (Dem., Va.), the spokesman for the chrome lobby. But when Senator Byrd reintroduced his proposal to the form of an amendment to the Procurement Bill, the Administration did not wage a strenuous enough campaign to convince conservative Republicans who normally vote with the White House.

Senator Gale McGee (Dem., Wyoming) led a move to strike out the amendment and said that if the Byrd proposal was adopted it would represent "a formal United States defiance of the UN Security Council and impair American relations with virtually all African countries."

Diplomatic observers noted today that the Senate vote could well cost the United States the African votes it needs for its two-China policy at the United Nations. Officials called for the seating of Peking and the expulsion of Formosa from all UN bodies.

Formosa to stay on UN agenda

United Nations (NY), September 24

The United Nations Assembly today rejected an Albanian suggestion which would have prevented debate on the American effort to preserve a UN seat for Nationalist China. The vote to exclude the US proposition from the agenda was defeated 65-47 with 13 abstentions.

The Assembly was debating the recommendations of its 25-nation steering committee. Last Wednesday the United States was defeated when it tried to combine pro-Nationalist and pro-Peking items for a single debate on Chinese representation. The steering committee had recommended inclusion of both items, separately, on the assembly agenda.

The US Ambassador, Mr George Bush, told the Assembly to consider the "dangerous precedent" of expelling a country.

The resolution, sponsored by Albania and 20 other countries, calls for the seating of Peking and the expulsion of Formosa from all UN bodies. America is sponsoring companion resolutions. One would give Communist China seats both to the Assembly and the Security Council. The other would require a two-thirds Assembly vote to expel the nationalists.

Israeli attack 'retaliation'

Tel-Aviv, September 24

The Israeli armed forces Chief of Staff today acknowledged indirectly that Israeli aircraft raided Egyptian missile sites on the Suez Canal last Saturday in retaliation for Egyptian action in shooting down an unarmed military transport over the Sinai Desert the previous day.

In a recorded television inter-

view General Haim Bar Lev said the action was intended to make it clear to Cairo that "an appropriate Israeli reprisal" would follow any further breaches of the ceasefire.

Saturday's reprisal could have been more extensive, General Bar Lev said, "but we did not wish to enlarge the scope of the action."

In reply to a question, the Chief of Staff disclosed that

Israel possessed American-made air-to-ground Srike missiles, but he did not say specifically that such missiles were used in the attack.

His reference to the "action" was interpreted by military observers, however, as an indirect admission that the missiles had indeed been used against the Soviet-built missile sites on the Egyptian side of the Suez Canal.

Pact exercise

Czech and Soviet troops took part in military manoeuvres in Czechoslovakia this month, the CTX news agency reported from Prague last night. They follow Warsaw Pact exercises earlier this summer in Hungary and Bulgaria.

TELEVISION

"AQUARIUS" mixes wildly: the Ballet Rambert's new "Solo," filmed from conception to performance; a wrestler-poet; and a sumnerful of invading Americans (ITV, 10.40). Elsewhere, Milos Forman talks about his much-lauded "Taking Off" (Film Night, BBC2, 10.50). Second chance to start "The Search for the Nile" with Kenneth Haigh et al, if you missed it on Wednesday (BBC2, 8.15). Lighter, Secombe has the Hump and Hattie ("Harry Secombe Show," BBC1, 8.15).

BBC-1

11.40 a.m. Monkeys Without Tails.
12.40 p.m. Weather: Weekend.
12.45 p.m. Grandstand: 12.50 Football Preview: 1.15 Fight of the Week—Rowe v. Hough; 1.25 Ryder Cup golf; 2.35 Bugner v. Bodell; 2.45 Rugby League International preview: Racing from Ascot—2.0, 3.35, 3.55 races; 3.15 Rugby League—Britain v. New Zealand; 4.50 Results.
5.10 Walt Disney: Wonderful World of Colour.
5.50 News.
6.0 Film: "PT 109" with Cliff Robertson, Ty Hardin, James Gregory.
8.15 Harry Secombe Show, with Engelbert Humperdinck, Hattie Jacques, Ivan Rebroff, Dalia Lavi, Roy Budd Trio.
9.0 Man Called Ironside.
9.50 News.
10.0 Match of the Day.

11.0 Presenting Lena Martell.
11.30 Here's Lucy.
11.55 Weather.

WALES (as BBC-1 except)—5.10-5.25 p.m. Pilsen 15.25 Match of the Day. 11.57 Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS—11.57 p.m. Regional Weather. Close.

BBC-2

3.0-4.45 p.m. Saturday Cinema: "For Love or Money," with Kirk Douglas, Mitzi Gaynor, of the Wanders.
3.30 News, Sport.
5.0 Look Again: Island in Danger—Aldabra.
5.15 Search for the Nile: Kenneth Haigh in The Dream of the Wanders.
9.10 Geo Campbell: with Bobbie Gentry.
10.0 Eyes in Gaza: part 2.
10.45 News.
10.50 Film Night: The Films of Milos Forman.
11.20-12.55 a.m. Midnight Movie: The Map. Who

Wouldn't Talk" with Anna Neagle, Anthony Quayle, Zsa Zsa Gabor.

ITV

LONDON WEEKEND
10.55 a.m. RAC Road Report.
11.0 Sesame Street, with Mait Robinson, Loretta Long, Bob McGrath, Will Lee.
11.55 Out of Town.
12.15 p.m. Stingray.
12.45 News.
12.50 World of Sport: 12.55 On the Ball: Racing from Stratford (1.30, 2.0, 2.30, 3.0 races); and Catterick (1.45, 2.15, 2.45 races); 3.10 6-Day Cycle Race; 3.50 Results. Scores: 3.54 Wrestling, 4.45 Results.
5.0 UFO.
5.55 News.
6.0 The Comedians.
6.30 Please Sir!
7.0 Film: "Son of the King," with Jeffrey Hunter, Michael Rennie, Wendy Hiller.
8.30 Des O'Connor Show.
9.30 The Guardians.
10.40 Aquarius.
11.40 All Our Yesterdays.
12.5 a.m. Science and Religion: Prof. James King.

ANGLIA—12.15 p.m. All Our Yesterdays, 12.45 News, 12.50 World of Sport, 3.0 The Rovers, 5.30 Flintstones, 5.55 News, 6.0 Please Sir!, 6.30 Jokers Wild, 7.0 Film: "Dreamboat Rogers, 8.30 Hawaii Five-O.

Today

9.25 Des O'Connor Show. 10.30 News. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.40 Pilsen. 12.15 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 World of Sport. 1.30 News. 1.45 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.10 News. 2.20 News. 2.30 News. 2.40 News. 2.50 News. 3.00 News. 3.10 News. 3.20 News. 3.30 News. 3.40 News. 3.50 News. 4.00 News. 4.10 News. 4.20 News. 4.30 News. 4.40 News. 4.50 News. 5.00 News. 5.10 News. 5.20 News. 5.30 News. 5.40 News. 5.50 News. 6.00 News. 6.10 News. 6.20 News. 6.30 News. 6.40 News. 6.50 News. 7.00 News. 7.10 News. 7.20 News. 7.30 News. 7.40 News. 7.50 News. 8.00 News. 8.10 News. 8.20 News. 8.30 News. 8.40 News. 8.50 News. 9.00 News. 9.10 News. 9.20 News. 9.30 News. 9.40 News. 9.50 News. 10.00 News. 10.10 News. 10.20 News. 10.30 News. 10.40 News. 10.50 News. 11.00 News. 11.10 News. 11.20 News. 11.30 News. 11.40 News. 11.50 News. 12.00 News. 12.10 News. 12.20 News. 12.30 News. 12.40 News. 12.50 News. 1.00 News. 1.10 News. 1.20 News. 1.30 News. 1.40 News. 1.50 News. 2.00 News. 2.10 News. 2.20 News. 2.30 News. 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Secret report boosts school broadcasting

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

A confidential report by HM Inspectors on schools broadcasts could do much to lift the political and financial pressures to which they have been subject over the past year.

The report says schools broadcasts are generally of a high quality and have been "of great value in diffusing ideas and materials rapidly and economically to large numbers of schools." They are less effective than they could be only because local authorities are not willing to pay for supporting facilities, and teachers are not always trained or encouraged to use them to best advantage.

Gallery charges queried

By our own Reporter

The Government's imposition of admission charges by forcing the trustees of the National Gallery and the Tate Gallery to take action beyond their powers, according to Mr. Andrew Faulds, the Opposition spokesman on the arts.

In a memorandum to Lord Eccles—Minister responsible for the Arts, Mr. Faulds points out that although the intention to charge admission to museums and galleries was announced in Mr. Barber's mini Budget in October 1970 and although it was announced that the money collected would go to the Exchequer, no clause to this effect appeared in the 1971 Finance Bill.

It appeared that the trustees were being asked to collect a tax on behalf of the Government without any legislation by Parliament.

Mr. Faulds concludes that the Government could introduce fiscal legislation which would settle the matter without derogating from the trustees' independence or powers, or it could negotiate with the trustees to use their existing powers to charge admission for their own purposes.

Woolf will £140,372

Leonard Sidney Woolf, the author and publisher, who died in August 1969, aged 85, left £157,732 gross, net £140,372 (duty £17,362). He left all copyrights in the published and unpublished books and manuscripts of his late wife, Virginia Woolf, equally between his nephew, Quentin Bell, and niece, Angela Gaskell. The will was subject to a Probate Court action earlier this year, but after a typist admitted making a mistake in typing the will, the court approved that the bulk of the estate should go to Mrs. Marjorie Tulip Parsons, an artist, of Juggs Corner, Lewes, Sussex.

Pay rises for 100,000

About 100,000 employees in retail multiple grocery firms will have their working week cut from 42 to 41 hours and receive increased wages under an agreement announced in Manchester yesterday by the

Union of Shop, Distributive, and Allied Workers. The agreement, recommended to take effect from November, is expected to cover about 100 firms. The increases range from about 5 per cent to 11 per cent.

THE Church of England has agreed to sell Saint Mary's, one of the redundant medieval churches in York, to the corporation for 5p. It will be used as an information centre for tourists.

A church for 5p is a ridiculous bargain, even allowing for the more than £40,000 the corporation will have to spend on putting St Mary's to its new use. Nearly half of that will go on restoration.

The corporation will be preserving the fabric of a church that adds greatly to the character of York. And at the same time it will be offering tourists a service thought to be unmatched by any other historic city in England—a series of models showing the growth of York through the ages, from Roman times onwards.

This historical information centre was the idea of the York Civic Trust. Its chairman, Mr. John Shannon, said that visitors after examining the models, would be able to walk out into the streets and "see the whole thing come to life."

Disused medieval churches are a problem in York, where the population has largely moved outside the city walls. St Martin-in-the-Fields and St John's Outgate, now houses the Arts Centre.

Mr. Shannon, who is also chairman of the York diocesan committee on uses for redundant churches, said that about 11 churches were potentially redundant. The Civic Trust was considering the possibility of turning St Saviour's into "an architectural bank," to store doorways, gates, chimneys, stone carvings, and other features

from old buildings demolished in the city.

Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, has been declared redundant but was of such architectural and historic importance that it was being taken over by the Redundant Churches Fund, which would restore and maintain it and keep it open for occasional services. All Saints in North Street was expected to be similarly preserved.

St Michael-le-Belfrey's, standing alongside the Minster, would possibly be given into the care of the Minster authorities.

One ancient church, at any rate, has solved its problem in the way it was intended to. St Cuthbert's in Peasholme Green, once in danger of redundancy, has been revitalised under the Rev. D. C. K. Watson, so much so that he now has to preach to overcrowded congregations.

Church to be sold for 5p

by Michael Parkin

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St Mary's, York

Hunt for mystery mosquito

By MICHAEL PARKIN

NEWCOMERS to the villages of Oulton and Woodlesford, near Leeds, are usually welcomed by a savage attack from aedes detritus, a mosquito that by all scientific accounts should not be living there at all.

The bites cause swellings on arms and legs and sometimes blisters. One or two newcomers have been forced to seek hospital treatment for bites that have turned septic.

Aedes detritus is really a salt-water mosquito, common on the coast. Mr. M. W. Service, a principal scientific officer with the Nature Conservancy, said yesterday that it "never, never, bred in fresh water." That was why its occurrence so far inland was a mystery.

The only places where it had been reported inland were in pools of effluent from salt works in Cheshire. He advised the local urban council at Rothwell to look for a breeding place in salt or brackish water.

Mr. Malcolm Hall, a public health inspector, has tested for salt content, pools, puddles, becks, and colliery and factory effluent—all without finding the breeding place of the savage aedes detritus. His latest suspected breeding place is the lagoon of a power station about a mile from Woodlesford.

Mr. Service said that aedes detritus was "a terrific nuisance" in the salt marshes of the Carmargue in southern France where it had been sprayed with insecticide from helicopters. The mosquito has a long hibernating season, from April into early November, with September and October particularly bad months.

The only comfort he could offer to newcomers to Oulton and Woodlesford was that they should be able to build up an immunity as the hibernating season wore on.

Secret report on Crown Agents now with Minister

By MARK ARNOLD-FORSTER

The results of a secret departmental inquiry into the work of the Crown Agents and their servants has been in the hands of Mr. Richard Wood, Minister for Overseas Development, for several months. The Guardian statement that the Crown Agents' methods and purposes were first questioned in the Guardian and in the House of Lords on August 5.

The Government spokesman, Lord Lothian, said then that he could not confirm or deny the Guardian statement that the Crown Agents' executives held shares, directly or through nominees, in companies promoted by Crown Agents' funds. Lord Lothian said he would need notice of the question.

A spokesman for the Overseas Development Administration—Mr. Wood's department—

has, however, admitted that a departmental report on the Crown Agents' methods and activities was delivered to Mr. Wood earlier this year. It had been commissioned by his predecessor, Mrs. Judith Hart.

She had asked for the report before the last election, partly because of the Crown Agents' important investment in the E. D. Sassoon merchant bank in the Bahamas. One of the bank's subsequent ventures was to arrange a public issue of shares in Gramco, an international property company in which the first chairman of the Crown Agents' Board, Mr. Claude Hayes, held 100 shares which he later sold at a loss.

Mr. Hayes has told the Guardian that the rules of E. D. Sassoon obliged him to do this.

Mr. E. A. Morris, another Crown Agent, held 5,000 £1 shares in Sterling Industrial Securities, another bank which the Crown Agents had promoted. Mr. Morris bought them when he reached the official retiring age of 60, but he remained on the staff in an unestablished capacity and as a director of Milbank Investments, the company the Crown Agents use to place their investments.

Parliament rose on August 5, and there was then no sign that Mr. Wood or his officials had come to any conclusion on the findings of the report ordered by Mrs. Hart. The report remains secret, and its contents are not open to discussion.

Boy shot sister by accident

By our Correspondent

A boy, aged 14, yesterday told a coroner how he accidentally shot dead his sister, aged nine, at their home in Belgavia, London. The boy, Vere Wheatley, said that he decided to take a look at his father's 244 rifle because he was "slightly bored." Later, as he was having a telephone conversation, the rifle fired. The shot hit his sister, who died later the same day in hospital.

He told the Westminster coroner, Mr. Gavin Thurston, that he took the rifle—usually used by his father for hunting in Scotland—from a locked cupboard in the house in Chester Square, London. "I decided to go and look at the rifle," he brought it back with a box of two bullets, and I took it into the sitting room. I knew where the keys were.

"I started just to look at it and then I decided I wanted to load it myself. I placed the bullets in one by one, and I then ejected them and then I tried again. I did this and pulled the bolt. I think twice, and I thought it was completely empty."

Subscons "I was not concentrating so much on the action of the rifle. I thought I had ejected both. I know I saw one." While he was on the telephone, he held the rifle in his right hand as his sister listened. "I could not remember pulling the trigger. It was subconscious."

The family's former children's nurse, Miss Margaret Wheeler, said that the boy adored his sister, Leocora.

Mr. Thurston recorded a verdict that she died from the wound caused by accidental discharge of the rifle.

Detective Inspector John Eison told him that the boy was interrogated for some hours. "I am perfectly satisfied that there was no question of this being a deliberate action," he said.

Man swims round I o W

Kevin Murphy, aged 22, a journalist of Kenton, Middlesex, yesterday completed a 60-mile swim round the Isle of Wight. He is believed to be the first man to swim round the island.

Mr. Murphy, who has already swum the English Channel, the Irish Sea, and the Bristol Channel, was in the water for 26 hours 51 minutes. It was his third attempt.

Uncle and niece win appeal

By our Correspondent

A car worker walked out of a court arm-in-arm with his niece yesterday after they had been cleared of making a false declaration to the registrar who "married" them in January.

At Southampton quarter sessions, the deputy recorder, Mr. Nathaniel Walker, found there was an element of doubt, and upheld the appeal of Paul Adderley (24) and Linda Iris Heather (20), of Denzil Avenue, Southampton.

They had been found guilty of making a false notice of marriage by procuring a licence and making a false declaration that they did not know of any unlawful impediment to their marriage.

After the case, Mr. Adderley said they would probably go to Denmark to marry. Had the appeal been rejected, they would have continued living together.

Mr. Geoffrey Still, for the respondents, told the court the couple were married at Southampton register office on January 21 after being told by their families that they were related by blood. They were, he said, related through a common father.

The superintendent registrar, Mr. Blackburn, said he wrote out notice of marriage when the couple saw him three days before the wedding. He asked Adderley if he was related to Linda and knew of any impediment to their getting married.

"He filled out the form, read it, signed it and handed it over to me," he said. Mr. Adderley said he had known his niece for about seven years.

They had studied the 1949 Marriage Act and could find no reason why they could not get married. Mr. Walker said the registrar had not asked if he was not related to Linda. When he mentioned the word "impediment," Adderley thought he was referring to "bigamy or something like that."

The Foreign Office has advised Mrs. Davey—now lodging with friends in Ladbroke Grove, London—not to travel to Turkey because they believe she may also face arrest. Mrs. Davey, aged 32, was returning to England with her six children, aged 14 to four, when Timothy and a friend, Mr. Chris Acherly, aged 23, were arrested in Istanbul. The family had spent nine months on a round trip to India in a Ford van.

Turkish police claim 26 kilograms of cannabis were found in a car in which Timothy was travelling. The

Davies blames unproductive workers

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Mr. John Davies blamed unproductive workers as a major cause of unemployment yesterday. The Minister for Trade and Industry, who was speaking at a Conservative businessmen's lunch at Preston, said: "Employers have had to review more and more stringently the effectiveness of their own work forces, and slim them down where the increasingly high cost of employing people could not be justified."

Mr. Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, commented: "Mr. Davies' statement is quite callous, and should be disowned by the Government."

"But really, what he has done is to let the cat out of the bag. While other Conservatives weep crocodile tears, Mr. Davies makes it obvious that higher unemployment is a conscious decision of Government policy."

He intimated that people don't work hard enough is quite wrong. The real urgent problem is that people and machines are standing idle because the Government has let demand for goods and services fall far too low.

Mr. Davies said that one cause of unemployment was a "lack

of buoyancy" in the economy. But he went on: "Only part of the unemployment trend has arisen from the slack in the economy. It is too easy to turn a blind eye to the other powerful factor. Over many years now, our employment figures have covered up a situation of too much manpower achieving too little output." This was taking place, he said, against a background of earnings being "propelled forward at an unprecedented rate."

He went on: "I would find it hard indeed to evaluate the balance of effect between these two causes of rising unemployment, but I am sure that they both played a major part."

"The latter cause is one which poses particular problems in remedying because it requires not just a resumption of growth in the economy, but the widespread development of projects and new industrial initiatives."

Earlier, Mr. Davies said that the Government was "determined" to see an end to rising unemployment, which had left "the deepest scar on our industrial memory." The Government had had to get to grips with inflationary pressure before giving a boost to the economy at a time "when earnings were being propelled remorselessly forward." Signs of revival in the economy were already evident, and the effect would be felt in the field of employment.

Twice across Atlantic

By our Correspondent

After being becalmed in fog off the Cornish coast for three days and nights with only a few soupy cubits to sustain him, Donald Ridler reached Falmouth Harbour just before day-break yesterday.

Mr. Ridler, aged 29, son of the Rector of Burton Bradstock, near Bournemouth, had sailed 9,000 miles—including crossing and recrossing the Atlantic singlehanded—in Erik the Red, the 26-foot ketch he built himself.

He left Falmouth in February last year, and arrived in America in November.

On stepping ashore yesterday he went to a harbour-side hotel for a breakfast of ham and eggs, his first real meal for over a week. Atlantic storms had torn to shreds the sails he ran up on his mother's sewing machine and what little remained of them he had hoisted as a jury rig to get into harbour.

Yesterday he said: "I'm broke, but after this I will find it hard to settle down to a normal way of life. I may have to sell Erik the Red and use the money to tide me over until I can find a job."

Communists to talk about women's revolt

The Communist Party will discuss at its national congress, in London, in November, an eight-point programme to help women.

The delegates will debate a motion on the "growth of revolt among women against the false values of capitalist society which subordinates everything to the profits and enrichment of a tiny minority." The programme includes demands for equal pay and opportunities, and more day nurseries.

Another motion says that the

Single controls for the RAF

By DAVID FAIRHAIR, Air Correspondent

Radical changes in the R command structure will be announced shortly to be all the combat units in country under unified command. Strike Command, which comprises what were once independent fighter, bomber, coastal commands, will absorb the attack and tactical transport squadrons of Air Support Command.

The RAF will then consist of a single combat force in UK with three elements in port—Maintenance Command, Training Command, and Strategic transport sector. Air Support Command. Details of the new structure are being worked out at Whitehall. They will be announced in February Defence White Paper and effect towards the end of the year. The obvious problems are economy of administration—though with a danger of its becoming heavy—and increased tactical flexibility.

For example, Strike Command's Vulcan heavy bombers can be assigned to anything from strategic nuclear deterrence (their main role in the Bomber Command) to surveillance of Russian warships (a task which used to be assigned to Coastal Command). But the Phantoms are still at the interface between Strike Command where they operate as interceptors alongside the Lightning and Air Support Command, where their main ground attack. As the number of aircraft the RAF can afford to have is less than that of the Soviet Union, there is less scope for this kind of administrative division.

Chemical killed fish

By our Correspondent

The magistrates at Lincolnshire, were told yesterday that a "holocaust of deaths" was caused by a chemical leaked from a plant and into a drain eventually reached a river. The chemical was a pesticide, making water unfit for drinking and was lethal to fish.

Mr. Raymond Ringrose, prosecuting, said that a D shire River Authority found the chemical in a drain at a site of 200mg a litre. Two downstream of the river, a fish was found at a strength of 0.3mg a litre.

The result was the death of fish from the drain to three or four pence weight.

Britpak Ltd, of Highgate, Lincolnshire, admitted causing pollution matter to enter a drainage into a new without permission, discharged effluent which broke authority's conditions, and charged a liquid, poisoned fish. The firm fined £275, with £1,000.

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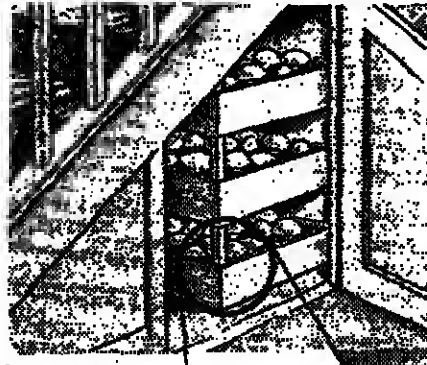
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SEE A GOOD PROFIT IN A FEW WEEKS

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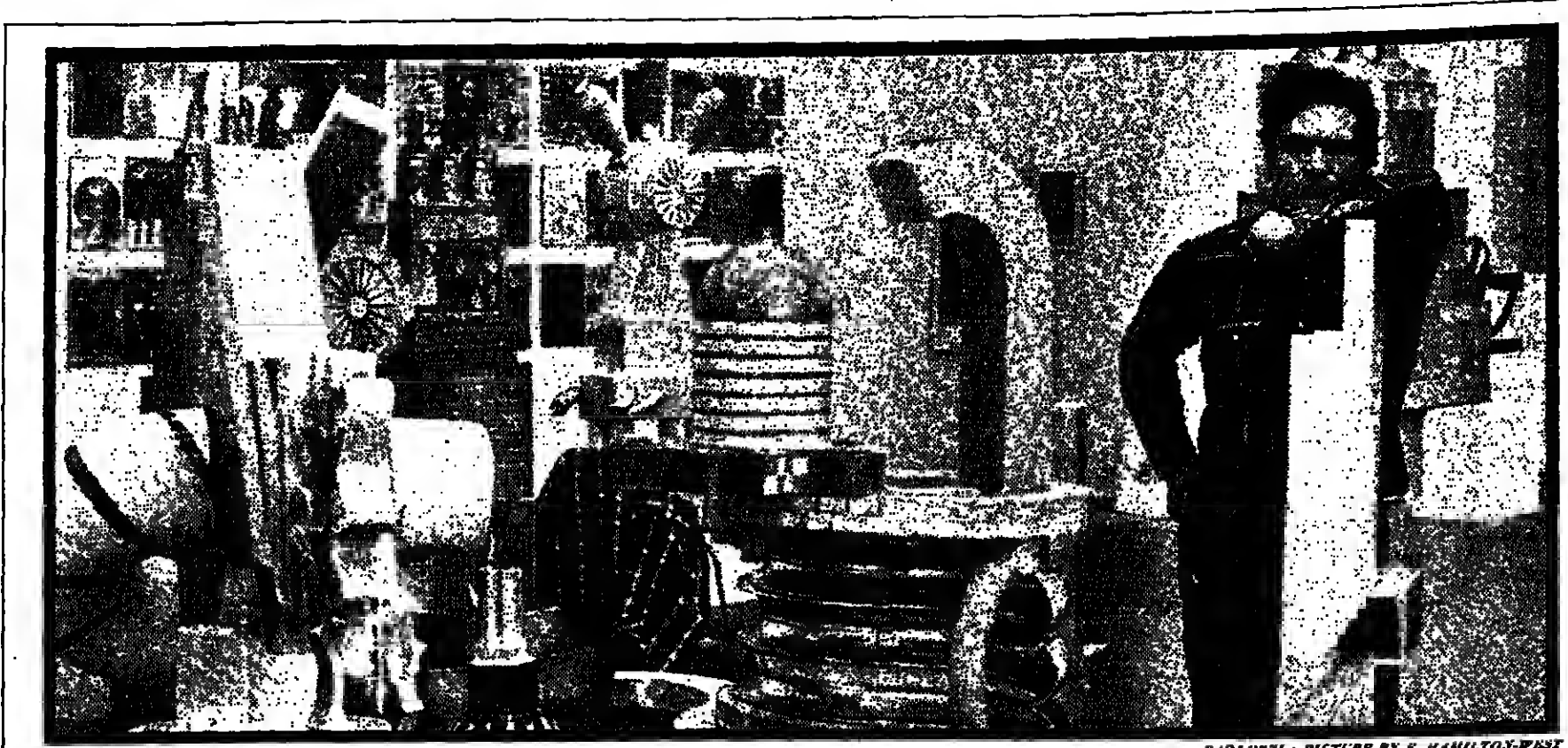
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VICTOR MATURE, as Paolozzi points out, has one great ambition: to star in a film in which he had never actually taken part. By sleeping up the use of doubles and stuntmen his own participation would become superfluous. This, and the "B" film level implied, seems to be the state to which Paolozzi aspires. Its parallel in art would be both a logical outcome of his own work, and another link in the "ready made" chain set off by Duchamp.

Paolozzi's life and art hinge round his activity as an obsessive collector. For decades he has gathered together kitsch, toys, pulp magazines, illustrations from science fiction and horror movies, artificial limbs, all the debris of life that the Surrealists worshipped and that the little group centred round the old ICA in Dover Street at the time of the conception of British pop art used to call "significant images". The same grasshopper enthusiasm is displayed in his mastery of as many media as possible, not only sculpture and graphics, but also film and poetry. His reading has always been extraordinarily wide, cropping up at odd moments in his conversation, mingled in with Wittgenstein and McLuhan-type philosophy and quasi-science. His determination to widen the terms of reference in art and his lack of respect for its established values was his main contribution to the course of English art in the 60s.

It's pointless to expect a smooth and logical development in an artist who proceeds by constant regurgitation of obsessive themes, enigma, punning and upturning of values. Images have always come more from art than life, and never from what he learnt at college. Born in Edinburgh into the ice cream world of Italian émigrés, he went through the standard humiliations inflicted on aliens during the war, but managed to attend night classes in commercial art. Looking back he quips: "I'd still like to be a commercial artist, but it's too difficult." Aged 20, more interested in football, planes and film stars than the inheritance of English art which he felt little sympathy for, he was accepted for the Slade, then in evacuation in Oxford. This of course was the time when Picasso and Matisse were decadent foreign threats and copying Rembrandt drawings was an indicted duty. But out of the war years came the acquaintance with Surrealism that has been a governing part of his perception ever since. Before his departure for Paris in 1947 he had already got to know the work of De Chirico, Schwitters, Dali and Magritte through exhibitions staged at Peggy Guggenheim's and E. T. Messen's galleries. He had also seen the copy of Duchamp's Green Box presented by the artist himself to Paolozzi's fellow student at the Slade, Nigel Henderson, later to be an important figure in the Independent Group in Dover Street.

Sculpture of this time, shown in the Mayor Gallery before he left for Paris, is very much in the sub-Moore, sub-Picasso manner, but Paolozzi had already developed his own private world of ephemera, fostered on comics,



PAOLOZZI: PICTURE BY E. HAMILTON-WEST

Paolozzi collects himself

Hollywood second features, cigarette cards, and Woolworth's toy counters. (He can now spend £300 at a go in New York toyshops.) He had, in other words, swallowed the Great American Dream, which remained unshattered until he actually went there.

During his two years in Paris he got to know most of the artists who were to have an effect on his work, notably Leger, Giacometti, and Dubuffet. Appropriately, though he only met Duchamp at second hand in the form of his mistress Mary Reynolds, and when introduced to Art he had met an artist called Bump. In terms of his contact with the art going on in Paris: the primitivism of Dubuffet, the jokey use of metal in the small-scale sculpture of Calder and Picasso, and Ernst's incorporation of cut-out magazine material into collage. Paolozzi is absolutely unembarrassed in acknowledging the impact these breakthroughs had on him.

He is amazed when Surrealism is referred to as a past movement. His own behaviour as well as his art is still tinged with it. His answers to direct questions are always oblique and discursive. Just as Man Ray once played the part of Duchamp for the entire duration of an interview, so before now Paolozzi has rushed forward his friend the critic Frank Whit-

ford, whose catalogue introduction, incidentally, is both apposite and entertaining, and left him to play the rôle. The interviewer left satisfied but perplexed that one so young should have achieved so much. His taste for kitsch of all kinds stems from Breton's attitude than from the current rediscovery of it. When approached by Scottish BBC for his "Desert Island Disc" his choice would have included the Dumbo track "When Elephants Fly," and Liz Taylor's mid-Atlantic

interpretation of London with Shakespearean quotes.

This mingling of jokiness and sacrilegious seriousness so central to Surrealism is paralleled in his art by the tricks that are played to capture the viewer's attention, and this is in fact more apparent in Paolozzi's work done specially for the Tate show than any of recent years. Familiar objects, or objects we all think we know well, but few of us have actually seen, like bombs and gold, are presented in such

a way that they could appear in a new light. The level of interpretation is left ambiguous and unspecified, so that each person finds his own.

The years after his return from Paris brought fame and recognition, a four-star review in the *Observer*, a space in the Festival of Britain, representative at Venice, the evolution of the totem-like send-ups of technology in which he is best known, and which were paralleled by the brutalist architecture of the Smithsons, and a seminal rôle in the birth of British Pop. The illustrated talk he gave to the Independent Group at the ICA in 1952 now seems like a turning point towards a new sensibility. It was the first time that the sort of magazine images that were to be the mainstay of Pop had been presented in their own right, and which Paolozzi repeated in several places, was enormously influential. Not that he has ever identified himself completely with the term "Pop" (very few do) preferring the word "Bauhaus". Confronted recently with the riches of a New York collection of Pop, his only comment was "How sad, it's all much better out there."

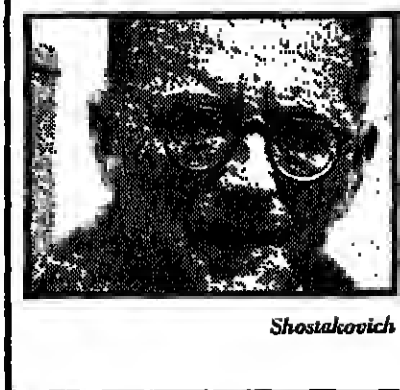
Paolozzi has chosen to put considerable emphasis on the early collages and mag cut-outs in what was billed as a specifically non-retrospective show at the Tate. It seems, looking at it, as

Caroline Tisdall interviews Eduardo Paolozzi and reviews his polemical exhibition at the Tate Gallery in which he tries to redress the balance of opinion that puts forward Richard Hamilton as the big daddy of pop art

"SUN II, 1970" by PAOLOZZI



review



Shostakovich

FESTIVAL HALL

Edward Greenfield

Shostakovich

SHOSTAKOVICH'S music has always presented an enigma: just where does the true balance lie between native pessimism and Soviet joy, often forced-sounding in the symphonic finales? Yet genuine open joy is certainly part of his makeup, as you find in a work like the Second Piano Concerto, written as a family offering for his son, Maxim.

It was an inspired coupling to have that Second Piano Concerto as the programme partner for this first London performance by Andre Previn and the London Symphony Orchestra of Shostakovich's Symphony No. 13, "Babi-Yar," a setting of five deeply disturbing poems by Yevushenko. This is the symphony which, unfairly it is understandably, was rejected in the Soviet Union soon after its first performances in 1962. Though the poems do not attack the regime directly, their subjects hardly reflect the image of a Soviet Union brimming with love and happiness—anti-Semitism (subject of the first and most searching movement), the trials of housewives queuing for food in short supply; the fear of a secret police (it hardly affects the issue that the poet denies its continued existence).

These poems drew from Shostakovich a vein even more profoundly pessimistic than that of the poet, and a per-

formance etched with such precision as Previn's intensified the experience well beyond the performances we know on record.

The song-cycle symphony which Shostakovich has written since, No. 14, wide-ranging but single-minded on the subject of death, presents parallels and contrasts. Where initially the simplicity of idiom in No. 13 made for some disappointment, we can now see it in the light of No. 14, as a new development that does not mark a weakening of imagination. But with only five poems, spreading at length over a full hour, the composer puts some strain on patience, particularly when he overdoes his ironic march rhythms. What a performance like Previn's proves conclusively is that this is a work to welcome into the cycle for musical reasons, not to acknowledge or dismiss on propaganda counts.

Radu Lupu was the dedicated soloist in the Second Piano Concerto, deeply poetic in the lovely slow movement with its inspired mingling of Beethoven and Rachmaninov. Superbly matched by Previn and the orchestra, he also brought apt extroversion to the brilliant outer movements.

ALBERT HALL

Robin Denslow

Traffic

THE RE-FORMED and now expanded Traffic are an uneasy mixture of good musicians who don't quite add up to a good band. The three survivors from the original group have taken on an African conga player, a new drummer, and ex-family, ex-Bling, ex-Zaid bassist Rick Grech. Stevie Winwood is in charge, as always, and depending on which instrument he chooses to play, the rest swap round accordingly. At their Albert Hall concert they sounded bappy with only one or two of the many combinations.

First there was Winwood on organ, with Chris Wood on sax or flute, and one-time percussionist Jim Capaldi left wandering round the stage looking redundant. This combination meandered through some elaborate, dull instrumentals, and never quite got off the ground. Winwood moved to acoustic guitar and the music began to pick up: he sang "40,000 Headmen," as if he felt he was doing it for the umpteenth time, but sounded far happier on the traditional "John Barleycorn" (perhaps because the new band members didn't join in). Only in Winwood's third switch, to electric guitar, did the band really play

together—with Capaldi allowed to sing lead and Grech and the drum section allowed to get their teeth into a couple of powerful rock numbers. But it wasn't enough to compensate for the loss of Traffic's identity.

Sea Train, playing their first British concert, did manage to combine identity and variety. Basically, they are a tight country rock band, the only possible rivals to The Band themselves. They have a dazzling fiddler, a virtuoso flautist, and occasionally break away into Kirkesque electronic jazz improvisation. They are in slight danger of being overwhelmed by their own talents and indulging in over-long solos, but when they played together they were the most refreshing new American band I've heard this year.

JAZZ RECORDS

Sam Peters

The Blues

ALTHOUGH THE blues are at the core of jazz—Charlie Parker believed that the form should predominate in any performance—the number of great blues players has never been large.

Art Tatum, Coleman Hawkins, Beony Goodman and Teddy Wilson, for example, made their jazz names outside the blues, and among present leaders, the pianist Bill Evans and the vibraphonist Gary Burton concentrate their attention elsewhere. The loss of a bluesman like Parker, Wes Montgomery, John Coltrane—severely diminishes the vitality of the idiom. So, while the new Duke Ellington 2400 135 Super is to be welcomed for the composer's continuing ingenuity and the introduction of instrumentalists like flautist Norris Turney, bassist Joe Benjamin and Fred Stone (flughorn), the fact that it contains Johnny Hodges' last recorded blues is of prime importance.

Hodges, whose alto saxophone brought sweetness and light to the Ellington orchestra from 1928, died on May 11, 1970, two days before the album's first session. On April 27, he was in the studio, with his old friend Wild Bill Davis as guest organist, to tape "Blues For New Orleans." His solo is a model of simple, lyrical, concise improvisation; reason enough for his leader's epitaph, quoted in Staxley Dance's thorough sleeve-note: "Because of this great loss, our band will never sound the same."

Hampton Hawes, a master of blues piano too seldom invited to record, provides his own sleeve-note for The

Seance (Contemporary S7631). His words, like his playing, offer a neat summary of the new jazz directions in meter (where time signatures are suggested instead of being obligatory), harmony (where modes and scales are now as important as chord sequences) and composition (where a blues is no longer limited to 12 bars, or a ballad to 32). This live LP was recorded in 1966, but not released in America until 1969. Spanish Steps (Polydor 2460 122 Select), made in Paris, is of the same period and similar high quality.

The Austrian pianist Joe Zawinul, who can teach many Americans a thing or two about blues technique, takes the spirit of the blues rather than the form for a superb, impressionist album, Zawinul (Atlantic 2400 151 Super), which continually repays study. The music is for two electric pianos (the ubiquitous Herbie Hancock is his partner), flute, trumpet, soprano sax, two basses and percussion. It is full of haunting, unison themes and seething rhythmic patterns. The record has sleeve tribute by Miles Davis which has some pointless remarks but manages to pinpoint the appeal of the contents, with "In order to fit this music, you have to be cliché-free."

POP MUSIC

Geoffrey Cannon

Beatles

WHO PLAYS SERGEANT PEPPER now? At its time in 1967, it was identified as the most accomplished album of all time, indicating that pop could stand comparison with any other form of music. And the memory of this claim lingers on. But now, I don't believe I'm alone in preferring other Beatles' albums, notably *Revolver* to *Pepper*. And there's a growing view that the work of Paul McCartney and George Martin was over-praised, and that *Pepper* certainly in terms of its reception sold out rock as an insipid, cadet branch of conventional music.

It's certainly indubitable that several albums, released around the time of *Pepper* in 1967 and 1968, were ignored; swamped by its wake. Quite a formidable list of such albums can be compiled. They include *Freak Out* the first Mothers' album, *The Doors*, that band's first album and *Love*, that band's first album. It could be said that the great surge in American rock music which the Byrds pioneered on the West Coast of America was held back by at least a year by over-reaction to the

Beatles, and that several of the American bands, which also include *The Grateful Dead*, *Jefferson Airplane* and (for me most of all) *The Velvet Underground* initially crippled by bad sales of their first albums have now proved to be bands whose achievement is certainly on a par with that of the Beatles.

Some of these early albums are still available, or, happily, have recently been re-released. In particular, the first Velvet album *The Velvet Underground and Nico*, has just been re-released by Polydor (2315056) as part of the deal Polydor now has to handle old masters of MGM records. *The Velvet Underground*, the band's third album, is also re-released. I've reviewed these albums already here, and often referred to them. Please buy them, if you don't have them already; stocks won't last long.

There are also some unmissable concert recordings. There have been conflicting reports about the Everlys' current live form, but you can judge for yourself on October 12, when they play at the Albert Hall. And two bands I've just mentioned as greats are coming over soon. Steve Miller will, notably, be at Chelmsford College on December 4, and The Velvet Underground finish a club tour at Leicester Polytechnic on October 5. Caution: both these bands have a line-up difference from their great days. But hopefully, they'll still prove worth while.

SADLER'S WELLS

Philip Hope-Wallace

English Opera

THE ENGLISH Opera Group has been so well attended that it may simply be tantalising to remind you that this evening is the last chance to hear and see their immensely engaging production of Britten's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. It goes perfectly in the Sadler's Wells theatre (Rosebery Avenue). Weaknesses which one felt in the spoken rôle of Puck, the male contralto rôle of Oberon and the spiky parts of Titania's music, all somehow too distant and ineffective in the wide spaces of Covent Garden, are here exerting their full effect. Jennifer Vyvyan is most persuasive though I suppose not now quite ideal casting for the part. The quartet of lovers is a strong one: their music sounds, for the first time in my experience, wholly convincing, without straining for effect. Maureen Morelle and April Cantello, Nigel Douglas as the tenor Lysander and Benjamin Luxon as Demetrius

If he wishes to correct the impression most people have that Hamilton was the big daddy of English Pop. Such preoccupations are usually ascribed to critics and their like. His sculpture, too, at this time became more centred round the collage principle of assembly, a mixture of junk, was a mass metal, displaying the same horror for the collages. He was attempting, as the collages, the same ambiguity of time, space and the same ambiguity of scale as he had image in three dimensions as he had already achieved in two. "I think," he says, "that modern sculpture of the best kind can't distinguish between where you can't distinguish between painting and sculpture." Painted sculpture of the mid-sixties for all its playfulness continues this aim, but now looks like the weakest part of his enormous output.

The exhibition is, in his own words, all based on the ready made. For almost a decade he has used standard pre-made industrial machine parts, welded together by craftsmen and finished by his assistant, while the artist himself sweeps the floor. Now there appear some new variations. Exposed of ready made attitudes, you could call them pieces specially made, like the tugs spoof Noland stripe painting to expose both artists who latch on to a style and stick to it (which he abhors), and the critics who accept and propagate the ends of the road, but I wonder what the average visitor, uninvolved with all this art-in-talk, will make of it!

The much-publicised bombs with F1 Fl Fun printed over them are ready-made symbols designed to arouse, rather than make reaction, rather than political involvement, and the piles of gal ingots likewise. Bombs confront you as you enter the show—a pile of them, white and stacked to a minimal art, and a little further on you come across a cast of a standard US army boot with its original, unbleachable imprint message on the sole: "Hi Pals."

To cap the lot Paolozzi stuffs a vinegary sponge back in the critic's mouth by presenting a perfectly reconstructed, completely non-functional rubbish hopper in aluminium, arduous in it a selection of his own work. Perhaps he'd even agree to the interest, fun or stimulation depending again on you. "Level," is not in the work itself, but in the combining of those values, in the mixing up of media, the following through of an image as it undergoes as many stages as possible, in the embowelling of all your sacred cow. Intellectualisation comes after!

seem perfectly at-home in the dream-world of Colin Graham's production. The Luzzatti sets are gauzy without being "arty." The spells of the opening of Act Two and its close complicity absorbed in the scene. The scene is, I think, shade too long for its own good, but it is music which really does enchant.

BRISTOL

David Foot

Candida

THE APPEAL of this play is part nostalgic, its earnest wholesome "cerebral" socialism at clerical level, its finger-wagging reprimands for an exploiting capitalist father, its absorption of Shaw, its unabashed ideas about the sexes, and the theatre, interpreted after the fact.

Margaret Ascroft's Candida is not the one, in appearance or demeanor that I remember. Here is more restrained and introverted; more sardonic too. But in the stinging, calculated deliberations the performance remains frighteningly strong and dominant. This Candida is a prize bit of theatre as she exposes the weaknesses of her husband and the young poet, as she manipulates and taunts the helpless pair.

Shaw probably never went closer to intellectual melodrama. He turns the sensitive doting poet out into the cold, cold night and leaves us pondering the ultimate balance of strength and weakness. *Women's Lib* is allowed to relish the irony of this situation of male subservience. David Neal is an excellent ceryman: lean, tired, intense, selflessly radical yet "all words and pious revolution." Tim Fearon, as the poet, all sleek solace, consuming loyalty and naivety, grows ensnared and hints at genuine comedy. And there is pleasing light relief from Della Lindsay's secretary and Richard Beale as Candida's father. Howard Underdown provides an evocative set of middle-class monumental ecclesiastical drabness.

Candida is something of a contradiction in 1971. It is inevitably dated and one almost laughs occasionally at the absurdities of the human relationship. But it still stands up as a thoroughly stimulating evening for the undeniable quality of the ideas which transcend changing time, and, for a construction which should be a lesson for every drama school.

A FAREWELL TO ALL THAT JAZZ Radio reviewed by Gillian Reynolds

THIS EVENING I will, as usual, switch over from Radio-4 right after "Letter from America" to Radio-3 to hear "Jazz Record Requests" introduced by Steve Race. I always listen to "Jazz Record Requests" not only because I thus avoid the football results everywhere else on the radio but because it is one of the cherished spots where an expert caters intelligently to an enthusiastic and informed audience. I've been a fan of Steve Race's ever since those olden days when he conducted week by week in the pages of "Melody Maker," a debate with himself as to whether or not Dave Brubeck swung. I haven't always the greatest of patience with him on

"PM" or when he is being the unforgiving quiz master but Mr Race on music is always good value.

It is sad then that tonight's will be the last "Jazz Record Requests." For from next week the spot will be filled by Manfred Mann introducing "Stereo Rock." It is particularly sad, too, that "Jazz Record Requests" will disappear just at the time when Humphrey Lyttelton's Radio-2 Wednesday show is also vanishing. Mr Lyttelton will, however, be cropping up between 9.30 and 10 pm on Wednesday from October 6 and it is hoped to restore him to an hour length jazz programme around the turn of the year. But for the present the BBC's autumn schedules, which come into operation

next weekend, mean a sharp cut back in jazz programmes.

To be fair, one ought to mention that the schedules also introduce vastly increased outputs of progressive pop each night on Radio-1 and a more varied diet of light entertainment nightly on Radio-2. But it does seem an awful shame to lose so heavily on jazz programmes all at once. I can think of half a dozen half hours I'd sooner see shaved off Radio-2 than Humphrey Lyttelton's, and when Steve Race's show disappears after tonight where will one go to hear the odd bit of Gerry Mulligan or Shorty Rogers? Ah well back to the gramophone, or AFN.

Last Saturday night I switched back

from Radio-3 and "Lulu" from the Welsh National Opera for Alfred Bradley's Radio-4 production of "The Watchers on the Shore." Stan Barstow's own adaptation of his sequel to "A Kind of Loving," June Barry's performance as Ingrid, the girl the hero married when he thought he had to and from whom he inevitably drifted apart, was absolutely first class, but the play itself was a bit heavy on the old beat strings for me. O Lord, I like a good cry better than anything. "The Umbrellas of Cherbourg" sent me straight through a box of Kleenex, even the last chapter of "Framley Parsonage" had me gulping and sniffling. But Mr Barstow's hero, Vic, with his unfulfilled career ambitions, his

musical notions, and his adolescent emotional tangles was just too soft to be true enough for tears.

I couldn't get on with the Sunday night play on Radio-3, either. This was "Two Returns to Lame-Dog Place" by Roger Johnson, and was the winner of a recent radio play competition. It was also about a soft hero who gets taken up and rather sinisterly manipulated by an obviously deranged girl, again splendidly played by Angela Pleasence. If one could have entered into the manic inevitability which the author obviously felt perhaps it would have helped but when the mania was writ so large and played so loud its inevitability rather lost in surprise what it

"Lord Avon Looks Back" (Radio-4 Thursday) was also something of an ordeal by Kyle, this time. Kyle's unhappy notion of talking to "The Avon" after the manner of a "The Avon's past," "You are at Eton," "You read oriental languages at Oxford" rolled out in Mr C's smooth, oaken voice, and then questions piled on to the end. The total effect was having a conversation with a machine, a sort of "The Avon's past" charm, dignity, modesty, and historical fascination the event was more of a pageant than a profile.

Marriage Moves

THE HESITANT

هكذا من القليل

What do you say after hello?

JACK TREVOR STORY



ONCE SAW Alun Owen (or was it Cribbins?) walking along Oxford Avenue towards Gerry's in a rather peculiar fashion, his feet high as you do when you're searching for the next stair in the dark. Then I saw the reason for it. "You've still got your reading glasses on," I said.

"I know," he said. "Writers do all kinds of things to get a mood, maybe for a particular piece of writing or even just to amuse themselves. I think they are more inclined to play secret games than are people, non-writers. For instance, I've written there dwells a red undercover agent and one of the complimentary things you can do with their Christmas greetings card is to write Ralph Stone, for whom I wrote 'Over the Top', which never got further than the seventh rewrite, who used to pay me in lamb chops and discarded clothes, had the secret vice habit of just turning the under of his coat lapel to the black ticket collector on Boreham Wood station and we were on our way to the dog. The poor man would quickly get his eyes, as though even a badge is top-secret."

"Don't put your right name!" sings Waller in "The Joint" is singing. "Don't put your right name!" Bill Mason exclaimed as we both signed a new club.

"I can never think of any other name away from a typewriter. I am completely non-creative. Wit also is hard, person to person."

"It's been a nice evening, but I don't see you any more," a girl named Moira Clark told me once. I had my only dinner date with Peter who whose wife had rung up and I'd bet got a screaming cold. I was

glad in a way, it's always a waste to have dinner with men — you know you're not even going to try and get into bed. I had drifted into the Studio Club instead and chatted up this girl I'd smiled at from time to time. I took her to Kettner's so that I could say to the head waiter:

"You've got a table reserved for Mr. Peter Sellers — I'm taking it."

This was a very good start. It finished outside her pad in Earl's Court. She was really surprised and disappointed. I hadn't been able to discuss anything she'd mentioned all the evening. My old schoolmaster, Mr. Covell, used to feel like this. Dudley Moore rushed in last winter and sat there inside his duffle coat — all my flat mates listening outside the door. For what? He's never rushed in since. I have difficulty in mustering more than a great big breezy "Hello there!" I don't know how Dudley kept it going.

Still, why should we perform for nothing? Coalminers don't dig holes at weekends. I used to be in love with the coffee house scene. Oliver Goldsmith, John Evelyn, Pepys, Swift, all agog at their swift verbal cut, thrust and parry, but now I believe that most of it was dreamed up afterwards while they were smoking their opium shag or sharpening the razor. Brief encounters between writers and artists, cryptic acknowledgments across a bar (Wotcher mate, getting plenty?) only turn into movable feasts when you're trying to write something you can sell.

"What do you say after you've said 'Hello'?" Keith Waterhouse asked when I wrote to him to see if he would

be my friend. He made the point that writers really have nothing else to say except their writing. Apparently he once met Kingsley Amis at a function of some kind and asked him how he was getting on.

"All right," Kingsley Amis replied. "Wits, in fact, are a bit of a bore, aren't they? Always dramatising everything, searching for the next joke. I know people who won't pass the time of day unless they've got a pay-off. But when it comes to authors' fantasies, the spy bit is closer to the truth, what with the funny hours we keep, our rather odd friends, and odd habits and our criminal fancies."

Alix Coleman, trying to endear me to the "TV Times" readership (a pretty inverted process), described me as follows: "He walks up and down through it all (my mess), rather fat and grey, his ragged moustache around his long, yellow teeth evoking movie Orientals dead and gone."

The secret is you have to use yellow tooth paste. Twice I've been suspected of attempted assassination; once by Joseph Kennedy, who was then

American Ambassador in London, and once by Alfred Hitchcock. I was, of course, completely innocent and I have a doctor's certificate to prove it. The first unpleasant incident was when I was caught coming out of the American Embassy during the war with copies of technical drawings I had been making in their underground library. Joseph Kennedy and a small cohort came in from the street just as I was emptying my briefcase in front of a CI policeman.

"Hold it right there!" he said.

Kennedy had stopped walking; his men stood around him as tightly as ash stakes around a sapling. After that, because everybody had gone home, it took an hour and a half to get confirmation from Marconi's that I was there on approved company business, copying ciphers from American journals that could no longer be got in the ordinary way.

Closeted with that big American soldier I remember trying to make friendly noises by asking him why they call the Texas panhandle the Texas

panhandle, but he genuinely didn't seem to know. I think he was hoping to shoot me.

The Hitchcock incident was on the boat train at Victoria Station where I'd gone after missing him at Claridge's. We'd had an unsatisfactory conversation on the phone about the price he'd paid me for the film rights of "The Trouble with Harry" and he'd invited me to give him my next novel which he'd buy whether he filmed it or not by way of compensation. I just happened to have finished "The Money Goes Round and Round" and it was while I was struggling to get the rolled carbon typescript of this untangled from my inside coat pocket lining that I noticed that Hitchcock had fastened himself against the corridor wall and two of his party had got between us — they thought I was drawing my gun.

With this face I have been picked up for trying to get my sixpence back out of a milk machine, for walking with a typewriter at three in the morning, for falling asleep in a lay-by. And now that Reginald Maudling is thinking of granting big-time crooks the privilege of going bankrupt in certain circumstances, he is really lumping us all together. It took me twenty years of hard slog to qualify for bankruptcy: soon you can do it with one overnight success.

But real villains don't have faces like mine; they have faces like Richard Burton. Real spies don't flash secret badges under their lapel, they're homely middle-aged couples who make farmyard noises at each other. At least, this is what I found with Wigg-Commander Yeo Thomas, known during the fighting as the White Rabbit of SOE,

and his chief Paris contact and go-between, Jack of the Masque. Group Captain Brian Kingome and I were turning Bruce Marshall's book of his adventures into a movie for 20th Century Fox and we travelled down to Torquay in midwinter for this strange weekend assignment. Our heroes had come across from France, landing at Plymouth.

"What was Buchenwald really like?" I asked Tommy.

"It was exactly like a Butlin's," he said. "Except the names they called out in the tannoy every morning were for the gas chamber."

He was one of the very few to escape, by assuming the identity of a corpse: there was a final desperate run across a minefield with the Americans screaming at him on the other side. "Hold it right there!" he couldn't hear what they were saying. We drank coffee in the big lounge and whispered the fine details of the killings and tortures, feeling embarrassed if any of the pale winter residents came close enough to overhear. Every now and then Brian Kingome, who had been shot down and left burned and wounded in a dinghy in the Channel, dropped his trousers and readjusted his shirt before boasting them up again.

"I saw one of the Buchenwald guards walking in Paris after the war," Tommy told us. He and a friend followed the man, killed him, and buried him in a wood outside the town. He said: "But you'd better not write that down."

"I saved it for a 'No Hiding Place'." "Mooooooo!" said the White Rabbit to his woman as we passed through a field of cows, returning on the train; Jean smiled and moored back.

Because spies, and even heroes, are secretly human beings.

IRISH HUMAN

Innis Barker, York

the benefits of travel should you can become immersed in the life of the people and forget your own. What with Hurricane Edith, the ambiguities of Attica, the New York school buses, the rain, precipitation problems of up to 80 per cent of the American man-in-the-street expected to have enough to out; but when he knows you're Irish, the conversation turns disingenuously to something else.

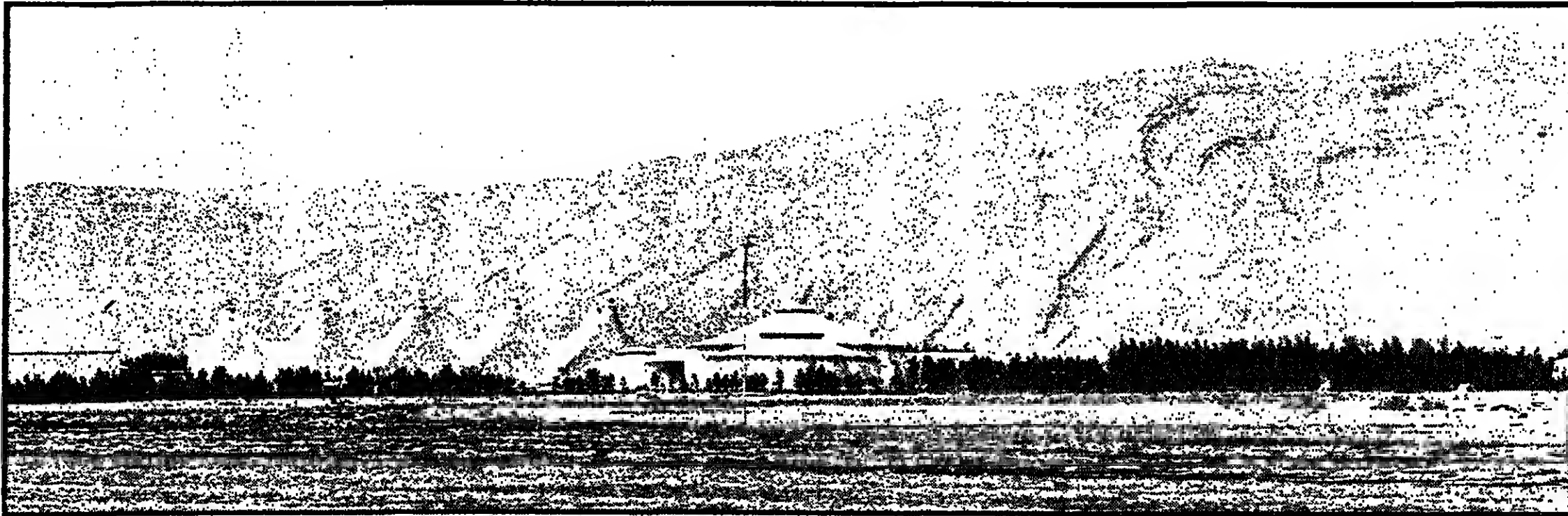
led with the taxi driver from airport. It's a poor four- to five-page anthology of Irish taxi-driver quotes suggests, that Spino Agnew is a bit of a one, but this one didn't run. He said nothing at all when I went into Central Park, when I'd English vowels must finally "ed too much for him." That's a mister!" he announced. If he were wearing beads and a pot. He was talking about

screen of clichés between him discussing the high pre-1914 roads were running with the forked lightning shook the traffic problems of the fact that we all had our that there were two sides question, that every cloud had lining, with the exception, of those overhead. "Oppress!" he said, and didn't help with the luggage. ny shoes shined a few times reets and found that while I talk about New York, the with deft movements and slow le voices wanted to talk about

came to head when I was a room with a TV set. The work, a fact discovered in the evening. He was summoned and, upon proceeded to repair the problem. Utter while the TV set I rather more intractable. was that the Irish were ings; mine was that the air leads were causing inter- the cathode rays. lah," he said. "I'll bring you

arter of an hour he was back television set and another who said he was Irish, and c what we were doing in "Why hold on to it?" he "What's it to you?" I said, et looks a better one." I said, giving a vivid sight of the gnashers of—naturally—D. gning receptively at some ted joke. "One of yours, demanded one of the and added in rather g tone of voice. "You know rogramme is? Educational." t bearing a fellow-country- missed, seemingly for no on than Irish politics, I said: iter of fact, I'm an eighth of."

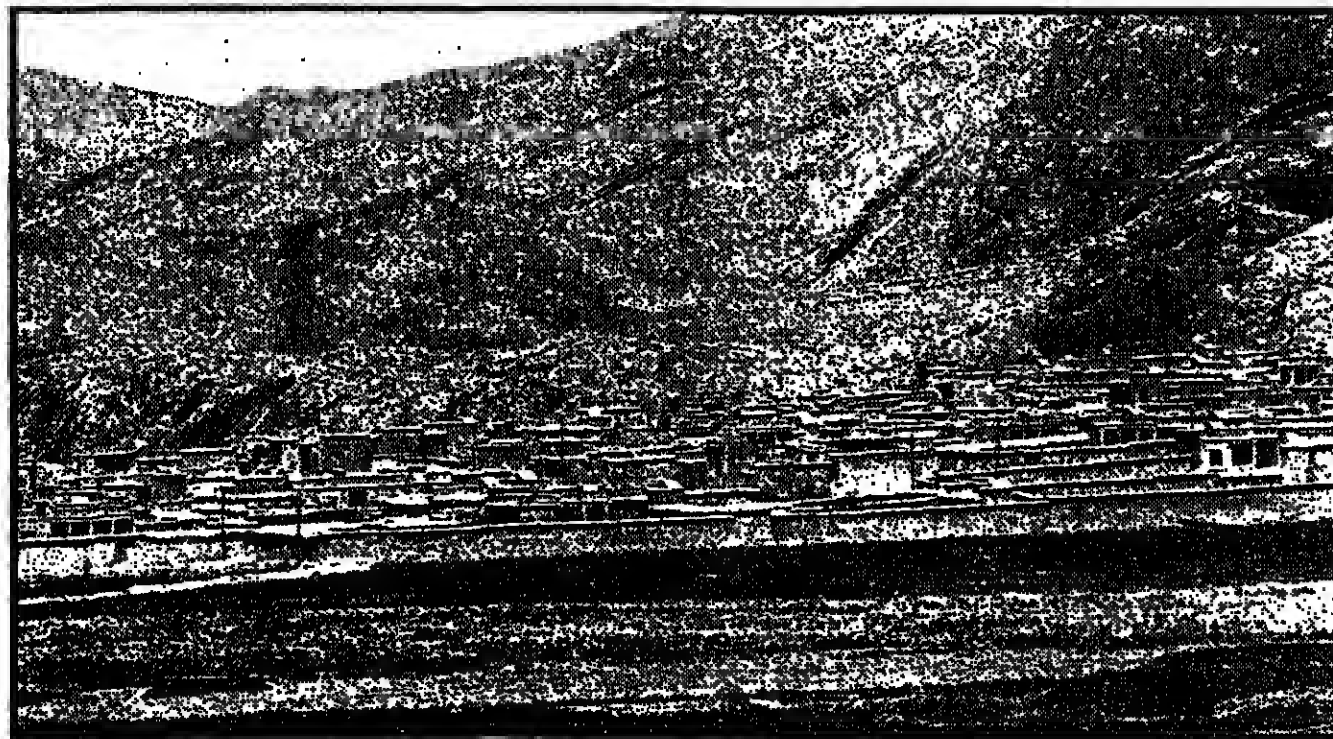
all you are!" said one of the with a thoroughly Irish mood. "Well, let me tell andfather was run out of a horse-shier." Mine was Ireland as well," said the "If you got any more prob- you just ring us." why Cahill and cohorts are USA, but the upshot may be what they expect.



As the 2500th anniversary of the foundation of the Persian empire approaches, PETER HARVEY reports from Persepolis on lavish preparations for a high class celebration.

Camping without tears

ABOVE: TEXT CITY AT PERSEPOLIS, BELOW: TYPICAL PERSIAN VILLAGE FORTY MILES OUTSIDE SHIRAZ



and park; banners of scarlet and blue cloth the sides of every building more than two or three storeys in height. "Every town, every village will take part in the celebrations," the Shah said. "But it is on the plain below Persepolis that the focus will be."

A few days ago, as communications experts struggled to set up the television links that will broadcast the celebrations, via satellite, live to the world, I became the first journalist to enter the city of tents. Armed with a letter signed by the Shah and escorted by a group of colonels (Persians have been under an impenetrable security blanket for months; hundreds of armed soldiers patrol the boundaries of the camp day and night) I passed through

four checkpoints on the 30-mile drive from Shiraz. From the last guard post, the tops of the tents could be seen rising above the small forest of trees (all imported from France) planted around the site to protect the VIP's from the duststorms of the Kavdash Plain. "You are very honoured," one member of my escort commented. "Only the very highest officials have been allowed in here. We are very worried about security, because with so many heads of state here we can take no chances."

Then on foot. The dry plain changes into parkland, with wide pools and gleaming fountains mirroring the faultless sky of the high plain and the columns of Cyrus's great capital. On

one side of the central fountain stand three gigantic tents—one for the official banquet, the others for the Shah and Empress Farah. On the other, laid out in a star pattern, are the fifty smaller tents for the guests. The banquet tent is 220 feet long. Fully air conditioned, its roof is canopied in crimson velvet, the walls in a rainbow of silks. Winding down the middle of the tent is a table a little more than 100 feet in length, covered in a hand-embroidered tablecloth woven in one piece. (The table—solid mahogany—literally snakes its way down the hall. It was decided that a conventional table would "make it too difficult for guests to see each other without stretching.") Fourteen chandeliers pro-

vide the light for the table, while concealed spotlights play on the velvet and gold thrones raised on one side of the tent and reserved for the Royal couple.

The other tents vary from the banquet hall only in their size. Each is carpeted in deep velvet, each has rooms for maids and servants, each has hand-made silver wallpaper reflecting the glitter of gold and crystal tableware. Behind the banquet hall stretch mammoth kitchens. All the catering will be done by Maxim's (the restaurant is, in fact, closing down in Paris for the two weeks of the celebration, and every chef and staff member is being flown out to Iran) and the hundreds of waiters are being supplied from the permanent staffs of the Hotel de Paris in Monaco and the Palace Hotel, St Moritz, Jansen, the Paris interior decorators responsible for the tent city, is also designing the uniforms for the attendants—each uniform includes about three pounds of gold thread.

Jansen's experts have also landscaped the park surrounding the tents. Flowers and shrubs have been planted in their thousands, and timed to bloom precisely on the three days of the festivities at Persepolis. M. Pierre Delbecq, President of Jansen, told me: "Just in case any of the guests become bored, we have built another tent containing a small club. And, of course, we have put in enough generating and water pumping equipment to supply a small city. Everything is here, everything."

The Iranians say it is impossible to calculate the cost of the celebration—or the city. But M. Delbecq said the tents (their outer walls are of tough nylon) cost "a little less than 3 millions." As for the overall costs, "that is anyone's guess. Just let me say that we have no budget here. We have completely free rein. After the celebrations Iran plans (after a few modifications) to turn the city into a hotel. The going rate for a room has not been decided, but the Government is confident the city will have paid for itself within three or four years."

The Iranian Government goes to great lengths to stress that most of the funds have come from private donations. "Businessmen who wish to express their love for their country have supplied almost all the money," officials say, adding that the taxpayer is contributing nothing. "There are many other positive benefits from the roads and airports we are building for October will be of great benefit to the nation for many long years to come—and we believe that the growth of tourism after the celebrations will bring back in much more than is spent."

Marriage Moves

THE FIRST HESITANT steps towards married priests being accepted as a normal part of the Catholic Church's ministry will be taken when the Synod of Bishops meets in Rome next Friday. On the agenda for the bishops and heads of religious orders who will take part in this 10-day assembly is the whole question of the priesthood and the subsidiary issue of clerical celibacy. ROBERT NOWELL reports.

CELIBACY HAS BEEN CALLED into question not just by European radicals who wonder why the Roman Catholic priest must necessarily be a bachelor but also by the appalling situation in Latin America and other parts of the Third World where insistence on celibacy has meant that the Church simply does not have anything like enough ministers to fulfil its mission—or indeed really to exist as a Church.

This explains why, in his response early last year to the more radical demands put forward by the Dutch Church, the Pope has already grudgingly conceded the possibility of ordaining married men to the priesthood, but only in regions where there is a desperate shortage of priests.

It is virtually certain that this reform will be agreed to by the Synod, two thirds of whose members are made up of bishops elected by national bishops' conferences. It does not, in fact, involve any radical departure from existing practice. Not only is celibacy purely a question of discipline and not of doctrine, but over the past 20 years has

practice spread of ordaining to the priesthood married men who before they became Catholics had been ministers of other Christian Churches, while married deacons (who in fact have been envisaged as carrying out all the functions of a priest except saying mass and bearing confessions) were introduced five years ago by the Second Vatican Council.

Whether the Synod will be prepared to go very much beyond this cautious acceptance of married priests is extremely doubtful. Yet many Catholics are already asking why the Roman Church should be content to stop at the Eastern Orthodox position, which allows marriage before but not after ordination. They see no reason against adopting the Anglican position, whereby a priest remains free to marry after as well as before ordination. And both they and those outside the Roman communion may well wonder what all the fuss is about.

There are, indeed, strong arguments in favour of celibacy. It is a reminder that there are some things in life more

important even than marriage. It means that the celibate has not given hostages to fortune as a married man with a family has. It makes it slightly easier for him to stick his neck out and denounce injustice wherever this is necessary—like the Franciscan Fr. Cosmas Desmond in South Africa, like Bishop Helder Camara in Brazil, like the Berrigan brothers in the United States.

But these arguments, the strength of which is fully recognised by Catholic radicals, do not add up to any justification of celibacy as a necessary condition either for ordination or for continuing in the ministry. The real arguments which tell against change, and which are likely to ensure that the Synod does not embark on any really radical reforms, are psychological.

For a start, making celibacy no longer obligatory would be felt by many of the bishops present as calling into question the efforts they themselves had made to accept celibacy. They are men most in their 50s and 60s who were ordained when it was not done for Catholics to have doubts

about the discipline of celibacy. To scrap the discipline would strike many of them as somehow devaluing the sacrifices they had to make.

And underlying the discipline is a view of the priesthood which sees celibacy as a matter of necessary cultic purity. The priest would be polluted or would lose some of his magic power if he had contact with a woman. This atavistic, magical outlook is all the stronger for usually remaining unconscious and unexpressed, though it found its way into print in the Vatican daily "L'Osservatore Romano" on one occasion last year.

These opposing views of celibacy are reflected also in opposing views of the priesthood in general—whether the priest is primarily a repository of sacred powers or a focus of Christian aspirations and action. It is in this way, as well as in the obvious fact that so many of them get married, that celibacy is linked with the growing malaise in the priesthood that causes an increasing number of Roman Catholic priests to leave the ministry. The priesthood is not the only subject

the Synod will be discussing. Also on the agenda is what many will consider the far more important subject of world justice and peace. If the working paper prepared for the Synod on this question is anything to go by, the bishops may have taken a very tough line indeed. This working paper underlines the growing abyss between rich and poor nations. It strongly criticises neo-colonialism in its politics, economic and cultural forms. It describes astronomical defence budgets and the arms race as an injustice in itself. It calls attention to the scandal of widespread Catholic indifference to Christian social teaching. And it points to the scandal created by "certain members of the Church and even certain of its institutions... every time they fail to incarnate the justice preached by Christ." In this way, if the members of the Synod have the courage of their Christian convictions, what this assembly does and says about social justice may well turn out to be more revolutionary—in every sense of the word—than whatever internal reforms it may make in the Church's life.

Shout aloud but no salvation

JOHN KERR in Glasgow on the UCS resolutions -waning hopes

THE prospects of salvation for shipbuilders on the Upper Clyde have apparently sunk even lower with the Government and 8,000 shipyard workers in a state of deadlock. Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, said there will be no financial support from the Government for the new company formed to operate the Govan and Linthouse yards of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders without an assurance of cooperation from the men and the union. The coordinating committee of UCS shop stewards say there will be no cooperation on any basis other than retention of jobs and the guarantee of employment for the whole labour force. Yet there is still room for

negotiation if the Government is prepared to accept the shop stewards' policy of non-cooperation. The shop stewards had their policy of non-cooperation endorsed yesterday by an overwhelming majority. They emphasised that their basic aim was still to talk to the Government. As Mr James Reid, the leading spokesman of the yards, put it: "We are prepared to talk to anyone at any time on cumulative proposals for maintaining all four yards and guaranteeing employment for the workers."

He agreed that "cumulative proposals" could be interpreted as a combined operation involving separate solutions for different yards. Mr Reid said the shop stewards would certainly be prepared, for instance, to discuss joint proposals under which the Govan and Linthouse yards were covered, as proposed, by a new Government-backed company, perhaps in some form of association with the Scotstoun yard and with the Clydebank yard being taken over by another buyer. The only essential qualification would be that the proposals formed a package deal for the four yards.

This is a sharp move away from the original attitude of the shop stewards that the UCS yards should be retained as a single group. It is a measure of the confusion which has clouded the UCS crisis that as late as Thursday Mr Archibald Kelly, giving reasons for withdrawing his offer for the Clydebank yard, laid much of the

announcement of the new committee of "four wise men". As seen from Clydebank, this means simply a greatly reduced work force at Govan and Linthouse with Scotstoun and Clydebank being allowed to go to the wall. Mr Davies has never published the full report of the "four wise men" which he claims justifies his actions. Nor has he produced any proposals for the alternative employment of the 6,000 men who could be thrown out of work. Only now, indeed, has he commissioned a feasibility study of the new company for Govan and Linthouse, which was formed this week.

At every step the Government has apparently not budged from the recommendations of its advisory committee of "four wise men". As seen from Clydebank, this means simply a greatly reduced work force at Govan and Linthouse with Scotstoun and Clydebank being allowed to go to the wall. Mr Davies has never published the full report of the "four wise men" which he claims justifies his actions. Nor has he produced any proposals for the alternative employment of the 6,000 men who could be thrown out of work. Only now, indeed, has he commissioned a feasibility study of the new company for Govan and Linthouse, which was formed this week.

There must be ground for negotiation in the shop stewards' readiness to discuss "cumulative proposals." The Government is the only body equipped to call together all the interests which might eventually add up to a package deal. So far, the DTI have turned down a combined operation scheme for Scotstoun, Govan, and Linthouse proposed by the Glasgow shipbuilder and shipowner, Sir Charles Connell, and had discouraged Mr Archibald Kelly in his bid to take over Clydebank. It should be possible, however, if the issue could be withdrawn from the arena of mud-slinging and doctrinaire politics there might still be time to avert a social disaster.

aving ir oyos

ID FAIRHALL

majority of people in Britain would like to see jobs brought "home" from Northern Ireland, according to a National Opinion Poll survey published yesterday. The poll was conducted by the "Daily Mail" and "Sunday Express" and was based on a sample of 59 per cent of people questioned at the end of last week. That is clear enough. But what is less clear is whether or not they want to go home. Of the accepted paradigm of army recruiting in the north of Ireland, a few soldiers are killed in action—ample, in Aden before the pull-out—tends to more volunteers, not although one might think the effect to be quite the opposite when soldiers are seen in Belfast or London, trying to maintain discipline within the United Kingdom. The feeling is not that different. Northern Ireland itself is looking up with some interest at the current situation of simmering conflict in the security forces. The Catholic community, as the Ardoyne in Belfast and the Creggan in Derry, there has been a significant decline in the number of Catholic volunteers since last year. What is the Roman Catholic community's attitude towards the border from the Republic of Ireland to sign itself and Omagh. All I know of no better than the English habit of the Irish problem in and white with tidy and between North and between Catholic and Protestant. A glance at the statistics of army recruitment in April 1 and the of August this year enlisted in Northern of whom 87 came north of the border. naires with 327 men same period of 1970 whom were from the) and 365 in 1966 m the Republic). The Army does not, of actively recruit south order. But if a man for example as an advancement in sh newspaper, the li pay his fare to n a recruiting centre north.

all the recruits come the border are Catholics, whereas enough, most of homes in the North testaments. And the level of recruitment tizens of Northern seems to have been ed largely by the of the Protestant ty. Between April ust this year, 231 residents of North- nd signed on, and 72 tholics. Last year he same period the ere 138 and actively, compared and 66 four years ven if the parents s of men serving in Ireland would like em home—which is one factor behind survey results—the spot is imper- sh. After visiting a units over the past eks—the Green who had three men oot as soon as they a the Ardoyne. The hian Regiment on d difficult tour in rry: the 17th/21st providing interm- ler patrols in Fer- and Tyrone and a 45 Medium Regi- al Artillery virtu- e siege on the strongest was left by career those main concern t where the action ver unpleasant. auted to see results, expressed in terms men killed, or the pull out altogether. tiously troubled the Royal segiment was on the shivering in London- e spring, when the began to escalate .1 met just as the young men who the IRA more than routine train- use Army as it did one who frankly comfort and stabi- married quarters.

THERE are too many signs of trouble in Peking to accept at their face value the official Chinese claims that the situation is normal. It may be normal, but only in the sense that the power struggle among the leaders has come to be in recent years something that they have learned to live with. But power struggles in China, as in Communist countries generally, are never purely about personalities. They always involve arguments about policy as well.

A major departure from long-established policy, implicit in the recent move towards détente with the United States, must have put an almost intolerable strain on the cohesion of even those few Chinese leaders who have managed to show the world a facade of unity among all the destruction of the Cultural Revolution.

The new moderation evident in Chinese policy in recent months was not achieved without intense struggle in the leadership, as the news of the final overthrow of Chen Po-ta, Mao's closest associate and personal secretary, shows quite clearly. Chen Po-ta was certainly the leader of the most extreme faction in Mao's entourage, which also included Chiang Ching, Mao's wife. Indeed, the form of words used to denounce Chen Po-ta can also be read as denouncing Chiang Ching.

Although she still remains very much in the public eye, while Chen has disappeared from the scene, it is arguable that the eclipse of the "left-wing extremists" who have been so close to Mao, is also a blow to Mao himself. There is a fashion among some analysts to argue that, who ever might fall by the way-side in Peking, Mao is unassailable. It is too often forgotten that the Cultural Revolution was preceded by a secret intrigue against Mao which almost swept him from power. He was not invulnerable then, and he is not now, alive or dead. The struggle for the succession to Mao has been fought throughout the Cultural Revolution, and it continues today.

The issues over which the struggle was fought were the policies for which Mao was responsible, and this tug of war could therefore not fail to affect his position. The left wing in the leadership would obviously have opposed any rapprochement with the United States, and would have used quotations from Mao's own works to show that it was merely following long-established and agreed policy.



VICTOR ZORZA in Washington analyses China's succession struggle

The battle behind Mao's back

When the Chinese press used other quotations from Mao recently, to justify the negotiations with the United States with the argument that the Communists must always distinguish between the major and the minor enemy, and that uniting with the minor against the major enemy was only a matter of tactics, this was an answer to those members of the leadership who opposed the new policy.

The fact that the answer was based on a quotation from Mao proved nothing about his own attitude. What can certainly be assumed is that the argument in the leadership about turning towards the United States has gone on for a very long time, and that it preceded by many months, if not years, the first moves towards a reconciliation which are now said to have taken place privately towards the end of last year. But there were straws in the wind long before that, and they were blown this way and that by the debate in Peking. Indeed, there is reason to believe that the debate was joined when it became clear that a reconciliation with Russia was out of the question, and that China might find itself in a position where the neutrality, if not the support, of the United States might make a great deal of difference to it.

associated with the policy of international reconciliation is Chou En-lai, as he was associated in his position of Prime Minister, with the policy of internal moderation. Mao's heir apparent, Lin Piao, was, on the other hand, visibly and frequently associated during various stages of the Cultural Revolution with the extremists. The extremist left wing faction known as the "16th May" group, which Chen Po-ta was associated before his fall, had aimed its slogans against all and sundry, but its chief target was Chou En-lai. To the extent that it did attack Lin Piao, this may have been designed to cover its tracks—a tactic that has been used by other factions during the Cultural Revolution.

With Chen En-lai clearly identified as a moderate, Lin Piao as at least inclining towards the Left in the leadership, some of the recent events in Peking may look less puzzling than they appear. On September 12, at about the same time as the mysterious suspension of flights over China, the official Chinese news agency released an audiotape item about Mao and Lin Piao, of a kind that has been heard as frequently as it had at one time. It announced the immediate distribution of a set of 50 pictures, never seen before, some showing Mao and Lin together. This, it is said, "makes us feel intimately

that Comrade Lin Piao has consistently held high the great banner of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's thought," and so on and so forth, in the familiar ring.

The pictures were supposed to have been distributed immediately following the announcement but took 10 days to make their appearance. It may be argued that the official news agency release was an attempt to build up Lin Piao's position at a time of leadership crisis—and that the attempt was obstructed by his opponents. Oddly, the announcement said that the pictures were being published to mark the Party's anniversary—which had, in fact, been celebrated some time before, in July. This suggests that it may indeed have been intended to publish them at that time, and that the publication was held up because of the leadership struggle which was already in progress then.

The second attempt to publish them could thus be seen as a further move in the struggle, designed to pre-empt the issue by showing that Lin Piao had come out on top. It is signs like these that have, in the past, provided clues to Communist leadership struggles, and they may be of equal importance now, for some time, because similar leadership crises in the

past have often ended with an attempt to paper over the cracks. But the cracks did become visible later, and indeed, they became repeatedly visible in the course of the Cultural Revolution, when one group of leaders was purged after another. They were people whose position often seemed so unassailable, who seemed so close to Mao, that few analysts were prepared to admit that they could be toppled. But they were.

Of the ones who really matter, only Lin Piao and Chou En-lai are left. Chou, who acted as Mr Kissinger's host, is publicly associated with the turn towards the United States. It was Lin Piao who, in the last major statement on the subject, made it clear that China cannot ignore the danger of aggression from either Russia or the United States. It might have appeared like a routine statement of the obvious then. But what he was really saying, in the context of the Peking leadership debate, was that China ought not to be trying to outdo the United States, as Chou En-lai may be presumed to have been urging.

Perhaps the debate will continue until one or the other faction clearly prevails, which will happen only when the succession struggle is resolved one way or the other.

Volks wagon

"I SUPPOSE," my Aunt Bertha said yesterday, "they'll all be getting themselves jobs in Germany."

"Who, Auntie?" "The 929,000 fellows Mr Heath has liberated from work."

"I very much doubt if the Germans have room for them all, Auntie. They're taking only about 20,000 this year. But, of course, things should pick up once we're actually in the Common Market."

"You mean they'll be bappler to see us?" "The Common Market rules. Auntie, provide for free mobility of labour anywhere in the Community, not just Germany. And this is one law which is actually in operation. Work permits have gone around not to produce an exodus. People who would, at one time, have gone to America or Australia are now more likely to move to the Continent. But the Government's hope is that, instead of pinching all our best people, the Germans and others will set up shop here."

"Bringing the work to the people?" "Precisely. Ministers believe the Germans are anxious to break the investment barrier in Britain, and they expect the Americans to become much more eager to use us as a springboard to the Common Market. At present, we're outside the Community's tariff barrier. Once we're inside it, we should be able to attract a base of US companies as any Continental country."

"As long as the unions keep quiet?" "That's right, Auntie. But Mr Heath thinks the unemployment figures will scare them so much that they won't dare to speak up anyway. Or, for that matter, press their wage claims very hard this autumn."

"I'll believe that when I see Sir William." "But Mr Heath is committed now: the Treasury and the Bank of England would be furious if he risked any further refutation. He'll just have to sit it out." "It's stretching the imagination a lot to picture that man as the end product of millions of years of evolution."

"You're very harsh, Auntie. But I suppose a lot of people would agree with you."

WILLIAM DAVIS



MISCELLANY

Tail ender

THE GREAT Soviet spy chase I already generating its own folklore. Some of the tales may even be true. The whole gaudy gallantry of Her Majesty's security services, even its engagement of the old M15, external M16, spooky M17, and Scotland Yard's Special Branch. In the early days, the operation was so secret that none of them knew what the others were up to.

Two M15 men had been watching the Russian diplomatic compound in Hampstead. As they drove away, they picked up a tail. Assuming the Russians were after them, they tried desperately to shake off the following car. Because of the way the two cars were driving, a cruising Special Branch team joined the chase, forcing them both off the road. The first was M15, the second M16. Only the faces were red.

Cross benches

STICKS and stones gather no moss. Ted Heath, we can be sure, has stopped worrying about the Ulster debate and turned to higher things (notably the cameramen in the Piper Comanches who might buzz his Irish weekend at Chequers). But the crossfire still echoes in the Shadow Cabinet.

It is whispered that Jim Callaghan asked to be taken off the first-day team sheet because the differences between him and his Labour colleagues were so grave that he could hardly make the keynote speech. Harold Wilson took that shot, leaving Jim to open the second day's innings.



CALLAGHAN: taken off

against internment, and to have wanted the official Opposition to force a division at the end of the Commons special debate. Jim made his more flexible point, but not his peace.

The wrangle goes back to the beginning of August. The Jenkinsites have claimed that Callaghan knew in advance that internment was going to be introduced, and had promised to deliver Labour support. This is denied at the topmost pinnacles of both Government and Opposition. Call out the Parachute Regiment. Wheel in the water cannon.

Declared intent

IRAN celebrates its two thousand five hundredth anniversary three weeks hence. A city of tents, as Peter Harvey reports on another page, is being built in the shadow of Persepolis. The exact cost is being kept top secret, but about a month ago 200 of Iran's leading businessmen were invited to lunch with the Shah at Sadaabad Palace.

By the time lunch was over, 57 millions had been stumped up for the nonce.

The city of tents dominated the lunch-time chat with Government officials, gently reminding His Imperial Majesty's distinguished guests that Iran had protected local industry against foreign competition for most of the 2,500 years. A little gratitude might be in order.

● A COUPLE of weeks ago "Time" ran a 12-page advertising feature extolling the virtues of Iran. Each page was prominently endorsed: "Prepared by the Iran Government Documentation Centre." Last week, the Persian language newspapers in Iran reprinted the article in full, describing it as "What 'Time' reports about the festival."

Shelf life

THE NEWSPAPER dispute spread alarm and despondency among the book publishers. Not because they feared an extension of Fleet Street's travail, but because their books were not being reviewed.

This is a bad time for prospective bestsellers and putative masterpieces. Partly because the trade is geared more and more to the Christmas present market, partly because the Booker Prize is now being awarded only to a book published in the autumn. And the Booker Prize is worth £5,000 for the lucky novelist and more promotional potential than any other British award.

Last Sunday's papers should have carried reviews of Graham Greene's autobiography, and new novels by Mary McCarty, Penelope Mortimer, and John Le Carré. Not to mention fresh fiction from Bernice Rubens, last year's Booker winner, and

Piers Paul Read, one of the rising stars of the English novel, and Montgomery Hyde's study of Stalin. The trouble is that last week's Sunday papers did get the Highlands and Islands, even if they didn't penetrate south of the Tweed. Well, the reviews perish with them? The literary editors still hope they won't. But the young unknowns may have missed their moment of glory.

Gold standard

OUT OF the mouths of babes and toddlers... Mr Bearbull, the "Investors' Chronicle," shares columnist, commends the South African mining finance house, Union Corporation, as this week's purchase. In the current state of the world money market, he says, gold is obviously going up in value. But that's not all. "Impending changes in the South African labour regulations may enable Coloured workers to do jobs in mines hitherto reserved for whites. These could reduce working costs considerably, and this is where the mines have been feeling the pinch."

The barriers are coming down, man. And the wages? ● JOIN the army and trip on the cheap? Dr Richard Wilbur, the American Assistant Defence Secretary for Health, thinks drug addicts may be joining up to be sent to Vietnam, where heroin costs a fraction of the going rate in New York or Los Angeles. "There is a suspicion," he says, "that some guys joined so they could convert a hundred dollar a day habit to a two dollar a day habit in Saigon." No conclusive evidence, but 80 per cent of addicts arrested in Vietnam said they used drugs before they went to the war zone.

JONATHAN STEELE in Yugoslavia, Thursday

The productive minority

NO EUROPEANS are breeding faster than the Albanians in Yugoslavia. Beyond a few demographics and contraceptive manufacturers this fact may arouse little excitement. But inside Yugoslavia it matters a good deal. The Albanians are the country's silent minority. Within a few years they could be the third largest ethnic group after the Serbs and Croats, but without their own republic.

Imagine that the Catholics in Northern Ireland were three-quarters of the population. Imagine, too, that the Catholics in Ulster living beyond the border of the Republic were 40 per cent of the entire Irish nation. One can then understand something of the potential for tension in the Kosovo region of Yugoslavia where most of the country's Albanians live separated from Albania proper by only a wind-swept range of mountains. The wonder is that in the past 20 years the political situation here has been as comparatively calm as it has.

One reason is Kosovo's tremendous economic and social development since the war, and particularly in the 1960s. Through the funds for the underdeveloped areas the federal authorities in Belgrade have pumped millions of dinars into Kosovo. Its capital Pristina is now surrounded by big-rise flats and boasts a two-year-old university with 12,000 full-time students.

The other reason for Kosovo's comparative calm is the rapid series of political measures which Belgrade has set in hand to placate the Albanian population since the fall of Alexander Rankovic, the Serbian secret police chief in 1966.

Yugoslav one on the main street of Pristina. The occasion was no more than a national parachute jumping championships to be held here these next few days. But until five years ago, under Rankovic's policy of ruthless "Great Serbian Hegemony," flying the Albanian flag was forbidden. The Albanian language was barely recognised for official use and Serbian bureaucrats dominated the area.

In April, 1963, Kosovo became what it still is, "an autonomous region within Serbia," but the change in formal status brought little immediate improvement until Rankovic was ousted. Since then the balance has been redressed so fast that it is now the turn of the Serb minority to start worrying. As an autonomous region Kosovo has two representatives on the new Yugoslav collective presidency instead of a republic's three. Both are Albanians, as is the new secretary of the regional Communist Party, Mahmut Bakalli.

This year's census caused a stir when it revealed that the Albanians now form 75 per cent of Kosovo's one and a quarter million people with a birth rate of 3.5 per cent. Mr Bakalli has spent a good deal of energy this summer denying that the Albanian majority is to be "legalised," that is, recognised as the legal majority in the constitution, a step which would transform Kosovo into an Albanian republic instead of one in which Serbs, Albanians, and other Yugoslavs have equal rights. Government officials in Pristina (whether Albanian themselves or not) point out that it would be artificial to have two Albanian republics side by side, one based on Pristina and the other on Titograd.

pressures for a merger and make it easier for outside Powers to break Yugoslavia apart. Such fears have become more remote since Yugoslav-Albanian relations improved this year with an exchange of ambassadors for the first time since 1962. A few Yugoslav tourists have been allowed into Albania and the university here has started a teacher exchange programme with the University of Tirana.

Opinions are said to be mixed on what the Yugoslav-Albanians found in Albania. Some who go with romantic views about the country (like many returning Western visitors from China) come back excited — a country with no unemployment, complete rural electrification, a spirit of hard work, and so on. Others come back convinced that they are developing faster and with better prospects inside the Yugoslav federation.

In spite of the vast improvement in Kosovo, the region is still the country's poorest. Horse-drawn carts are a common sight on the cobbled main street of Pristina. The per capita income is less than £100 a year, a fifth of Slovenia's. Like Italy's Mezzogiorno, Yugoslavia's underdeveloped south is still failing to close the gap between individual incomes there and in the north.

The best hope for Kosovo is that it is potentially one of the richest parts of Yugoslavia with huge untapped mineral resources. Half the country's coal and zinc reserves are buried in Kosovo. The region already produces 80 per cent of the country's nickel. The fertile valley of the Metohija, they tell you, has been dubbed by American visitors as "Little California." Only a shortage of investment funds has held it back so far.

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Corby's absence

In the first quarter of the weekend GB will be without their

By HAROLD MATHER

This weekend, for instance, while most clubs and some societies are busying up for the Christmas and New Year technique and lacrosse tournaments, the British and American football teams take on the European champions, West Germany, in Frankfurt. It is a double fixture, meant they were satisfied they already had the best available players. The British team and it could be the Scottish international, C. Sutherland. Like Corby he has a great natural talent for the game.

Barcelona. The full international between Britain and Australia will be played at Clifton School, Bristol, next Saturday week.

England failed to qualify for the World Cup when finishing fourth in the 1972 tournament. It is no less critical for West Germany, for whom the World Cup tournament in Barcelona is only just around the corner.

For this reason, if no other, the Germans are likely to be better

On defence, too, Britain should be as strong enough – Whitehead said – that their last line, was in particular, should stand for his club against the rest of the world. As he said, "I am so it should need no more than competence forward to ensure."

England switched-off in computer Test

fourth innings, but finally go
down by 165 runs.

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his car. Most drivers are
paid a retainer and then
their car's earnings, but Siffert
uses the drive itself to make

inevitable. Disagreements about the way drivers are tending to

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